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The Bombay Chronicle

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The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XVIII NO. 185— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMBAY WORKERS SUPPORT CONGRESS CAUSE.

Huge Labour "Bread" Procession.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION CONDEMNS VIOLENCE.

Third Day Of Congress Labour Week.

Tuesday was the third day of the "Labour Week" organised by the Bombay Congress Committee.

500 volunteers of the National Militia were active in the morning going from chawl to chawl in the labour area, distributing propagandist literature and explaining to the workers the importance of the Congress movement for their welfare.

The numerous "prabhat pheries" of the workers also mobilised themselves and gave a distinctively propagandist turn to their activities.

About 150 street corner meetings were addressed by the volunteers later in the morning.

In this way, the intensive programme of labour propaganda is being fully carried out.

LABOUR SUPPORTS CONGRESS.

A thousand mill-workers trudged their way to the Lalbaug Maidan, from every corner of Parel, after their daily work, and assembled under the banner of the Girni Kamgar Union, under the presidentship of their leader Shriyut Kandhalkar.

Sjt. Sadashivrao, a member of the Kamgar Committee, in opening the meeting said that the Red Flag represented a Union which had a lakh and a half of millkers within its fold, workers who were the suffering humanity in India and to whom the Congress was the only body that could bring salvation.

Mr. Kandhalkar then said they had to decide once for all what part they were going to take in the present national struggle. It was the impression of European nations that labour in India took no part in politics. It was their duty to come forward and declare to the world that they stood behind the Congress banner in their fight for freedom.

NONVIOLENCE.

Mr. Deshpande, had appealed to them to separate themselves from the Congress, which he had described as the stronghold of the capitalists and to take up revolutionary methods against the Government.

The speaker said "I now want to know if you believe in violent methods or in the non-violent propaganda started by the Congress."

The question was then put to vote. We give our whole-hearted support to the Congress roared the audience. All raised their hands in favour of Kandhalker's view.

"SHAME, SHAME"

Mr. Deshpande then rose to speak but the audience would not allow him to do so until the President granted him permission. Mr. Deshpande again repeated that the Congress was a body of capitalists which would bring no salvation for the labourers "Shame! Shame!" roared the audience. There were only a few members of the Tarun Kamgar Sangha started by Mr. Deshpande, to support the speaker.

"The Congress will shatter the prospects of the labourer in a free India" said Mr. Deshpande concluding his speech. "Gandhi-Ki-Jai" cried the Kamgars, one and all, by way of reply.

BREAD PROCESSION.

The meeting then formed into a procession headed by about 15 motor lorries full of workers On the top of a motor bus was a picture of John Bull trampling with one foot a heap of bread, with the other foot on a crowd of Indians. On the figure were the words "I control your bread and therefore your fate." Mr. Kandholkar, President, of the Girni Kamgar Union and Messrs. Mapankar, Shaikh and Sunder Kabadi led the procession.

The procession carried a number of labour banners like "Long live Indian Revolution," and "Workers and Peasants are the limbs of the Congress." The procession which numbered about 20,000 started from Lalbaug and after halting at the Congress House proceeded to Girgaum, then to Dhobitalao. From that it went to Bori Bunder, Bazar Gate Street, Modi Khana, Crawford Market, Kalbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Byculla and returned to Lal Baug at 11-30 in the night.

At Kalbadevi there was a huge demonstrations and the whole road was full of enthusiastic supporters of the Congress, who called upon Mr. Kandholkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, to address them. Mr. Kandholkar had therefore to get on the top of a lorry from which he appealed to all the workers of Bombay to join the Congress, other speakers included Mr. Mapankar and Mr. Abdul Tyab Shaikh. Both of them appealed to all classes of people of India to strengthens the Congress in its struggle for complete National Independence.

SYMBOL OF INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT.

—:o:—

Tricolour On Corporation Building.

"The symbol of the Indian nation to-day is undoubtedly the tricoloured national flag. It has captured the imagination of one and all and has inspired love and reverence. Millions of Indians are prepared to defend the flag with their lives" declared Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar presiding over a crowded meeting of Municipal voters held in the Morarji Goculdas Chawl, Khetwadi, on Tuesday night.

The meeting was convened to give wholehearted support to the proposal brought forward by Mr. Shivdas Chapsey to keep the national flag flying over the Corporation Building. It was announced at the meeting that Mr. Chapsey would move his resolution at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation.

INDIA'S FLAG.

Mr. Khadilkar declared that the national flag stood undisputably as the symbol of the nation. A few years ago there were people who were sceptic about its being recognised by the whole nation. But to-day it inspired love and reverence and millions of people, men and women, were prepared to defend it with their lives. It was their right, therefore, to see that this flag was given the place of honour in every house. The Municipality belonged to the people and as such it should only fly the people's flag which was the national flag.

NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. Chhotalal J. Ghia moved the first resolution:

The residents and municipal voters of the Girgaum Ward is emphatically of the opinion that the hoisting of the tri-coloured National Flag on the Corporation Building would add to the self-respect and dignity of the citizens who would thereby establish their right of self-determination.

Mr. Hariprasad M. Choksey seconded the resolution which was passed.

On the motion of Mr. R. G. Tripathi, the meeting passed another resolution giving a mandate to Corporators to vote for the resolution.

ANXIETY STILL FELT IN SIND.

—:o:—

Closing Of Some Breaches Considered Hopeless.

DANGEROUS FLOOD SITUATION IN SIND.

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

The Commissioner-in-Sind issued an official report on the flood situation in Upper Sind last night which states that the situation is well under control. The Railway communication on Padidan Mehrabpur loop is interrupted. Through communication will be impossible for a long time. On the right bank, the area to the north of the Western Canal is breached at several places and a large area in Garhi Yasin Taluka is flooded. Water is close to Amrot village which is protected by a ring of bund boats being provided for the use of the residents in case of emergency. A serious breach has occurred in Sukkur canal in Mirokhan taluka in Larkana District which did great damage before being closed.

Anxiety is felt for bank on Khirthar breach holding up flood from spreading to the southwest lest the strain should be too severe. If a breach occurred the effect will be very serious as the flood would spread down Dodapur and Shahdadkot valleys damaging rich cultivation. River level is still abnormal namely fourteen feet at Sukkur on August 16. The work of closing the breaches is impossible until considerable fall occurs.

FLOOD WATER.

Flood water is expected to reach the banks of Begari Wah boundary between Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts in four days. Efforts will be made to divert it across Begari to Jacobabad Taluka.

Organisation of transhipment of passengers and goods across railway breaches to north of Shikarpur is improving. On August 15, 1,400 maunds of essential foodstuffs were transhipped under the orders of the Control Board established in Quetta. Through railway communication to Quetta is impossible for many weeks. Aeroplane service between Reti and Jacobabad is working smoothly.

RELIEF MEASURES.

In Larkana District it has been found impossible to close the Nara Breach. Three big breaches at Wahurwah in the Magsi Bund are still unclosed. Closing of Sita Breach has been given up as hopeless. Combined floods from Magsi and Sita breaches were passed across Nara during the week-end averting a danger. Ten thousand cusees of flood water are now passing across Nara and will enter Manchar lake by August 20.

Relief measures are proceeding satisfactorily at all refuge centres. Free communal kitchens established at refugee camps at Padidan and Kandiaro in Wawabshah District have admitted 2,000 refugees during the week-end.—A. P.

POLICE MAKE LATHI CHARGE ON PROCESSIONISTS

—:o:—

Six Person Injured.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOGRA, Aug. 18.

Six persons are reported to have been injured as a result of a lathi charge made by police to disperse a crowd which was declared unlawful and warned by the Superintendent of Police. The assembly was in connection with a procession at Hili formed for welcoming women pickets released from Bogra Jail.

While these five women pickets, after release from Bogra, were passing Santahar a crowd of men and women numbering about 1,000 attempted to enter the platform to view the demonstration. The Sergeant on duty with the help of his staff prevented the crowd from so doing and pushed them back. In the melee brickbats are reported to have been thrown at police, injuring the Sergeant. Two women and a fan among the crowd are also said to have been injured.

DIFFICULTIES OF DECISIVE ACTION.

—:o:—

Anxious Afridi Situation.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REVIEW

RUGBY, Aug. 18.

In the appreciation by Government of India of the situation in India up to August 16th, it is stated that the focus of interest in the tribal situation during the week has been the activities of Afridi lashkar in Peshawar District and on its border. Detachments from main lashkar which got into the district last week remained there in varying strength.

TROUBLE AND ANXIETY.

Numerous large gangs concealed themselves in thickly wooded belt to south and southeast of Peshawar and amongst ravings further east and were constant source of trouble and anxiety to authorities. They also made several unsuccessful attempts in small parties by night to enter City and Cantonments. Taking advantage of cover accorded by high crops, they were generally able to elude military whose efforts were directed to their expulsion.

For this reason decisive military action against them is difficult at the present season. Moreover they undoubtedly received shelter, food and some active assistance from villages in neighbourhood of Peshawar. They at one time succeeded in cutting all communication with Peshawar and one party forced its way into Supply Depot where it did some damage before being driven out.

THE ORAKZAIS.

Orakzai situation remains uncertain. Number of Orakzai undoubtedly accompanied main Afridi lashkar and some took part in activities inside Peshawar District. On Kurram border overt action was taken against Government by section of 'Orakzai' with their neighbours.

The Chamkannis made an attack on militia posts and villages in Kurram valley. Militia and village levies engaged them with good spirit. Prompt and very successful air action was taken against hostile formation and after due warning against villages from which they came. Heavy casualties are believed to have been inflicted and considerable damage done to villages of more prominent hostile leaders.

PUNISHMENT.

This prompt and heavy punishment undoubtedly has had sobering effect on tribes concerned. By the end of the week a number of Afridis remaining in Peshawar district greatly decreased and so also had main body of lashkar in the vicinity of Khajuri plain. The situation, however, continues to be one of considerable gravity and danger.

SIND DISTURBANCES.

Communal disturbances in Sind spread over large area on both sides of the Indus and serious situation developed. Population in villages is almost entirely Muhammedans with a small section of Hindu moneylenders and traders, to whom many Muhammedans are indebted. Communal feeling, therefore, was aggravated by economic causes and when, as in present case, trouble extends into rural areas, it takes the form of violence towards and looting of Hindu population.

It is feared that the loss of life and property has been considerable. Outside North-West Frontier Province and Sind, there has been comparative absence of incidents during week.—B. O. W.

THANA DICTATOR JAILED.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BASSEIN, August 19.

Daulatrao Mohite, Senapati, Thana, District Satyagraha Camp, Virar, is sentenced to-day by Bassein Magistrate to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for defying section 144 about picketing liquor shops bassein Municipal area Sirodkar Malekar and Vithaldas Shah Camp Volunteer sentenced for same offence to one month three week's, and one month respectively and a fine of Rs. 25 each. All got one week in default of fine. Senapati got B and volunteers C class No defence was given.

British Troops Leave Hankow

LONDON, August 19.

Shanghai.—British troops are returning from Hankow. Communist menace there has apparently ended.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG ON GOVT. SCHOOL.

—:o:—

Lathi Charge Injures Boys.

AHMEDABAD, August 19.

Consequent upon the decision arrived at by some of the students of the local Government High School, a batch of about 20 boys went to the High School with a National Flag in order to hoist it in the school-compound, this morning.

The party which was led by Master Shivdasani, found the compound gate closed and guarded by the police, armed with lathis. A large crowd of people had gathered outside. Mr. Garret, the Commissioner of Northern Division and the District Superintendent of Police with a large posse of constables were also present. The boys tried to force their way into the compound with the National Flag. The authorities ordered the dispersal of the batch by force and about three or four boys were injured. The crowd also dispersed.

The students of the High school are observing a hartal. The police have withdrawn.—Free Press.

Forest Laws Broken At Ankola

—:o:—

ANKOLA, (N. Canara), Aug. 16.

(Through the Kumatak Satyagraha Mandal.)

Three Congress Volunteers followed by a procession of nearly 4,000 people, went to the reserved forest, opposite the Taluka Head office, and broke the forest laws by cutting teak wood.

The forest gaurds and local police were already present. Within two minutes of breaking of the lands, the three volunteers were arrested, and marched to the police Headquarters.

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 405

—:o:—

Sutcliffe's Superb 161

AUSTRALIA'S 215 FOR 2

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Rugby.—In the final test match the Sutcliffe-Wyatt partnership continued until the total was raised to 367 to-day. There has been practically no rain during the week-end, and the wicket played true.

PLAIN CLOTHES MAN.

—:o:—

Attacks Prabhat Pheries.

AHMEDABAD, August 19.

In a statement to Press, the Secretary of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee says that a "Prabhat Pheri" was returning from Shahpur, after saluting the National Flag there. The procession was passing along the Civil Hospital. All of a sudden a man in plain clothes beat the processionists with a baton. About 7 men have been injured and are being treated in a private hospital.—Free Press.

SIMON PROPAGANDA AUSTRALIA.

—:o:—

"Wise Handling Of Indian Problem."

LONDON, August 19.

Toronto.—Listeners-in throughout the country heard something of the complexities and difficulties of Indian situation to-day when address by Sir John Simon declaring that the whole world would be profoundly affected by a wise handling of the Indian problem was rroadcast.—Reuter.

Akola Youth League President Jailed.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 17.

Sjt. Sadashivrao Chincholkar and 5 others of Kelivali have been arrested under 117 I. P. C. and 268 of Forest Act. Mr. Dasore was arrested under 117 I. P. C. simply for handing over the axes to Satyagrahis as they entered the forest.

Mr. V. B. Vaidya, President of the Youth League, Akola gets 8 months R. I. and Rs. 200 fine under 117 I. P. C and 26 of Forest Acts.

COLLEGES ARE MERE CRAMMING INSTITUTIONS.

Universities For Poona & Gujarat.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held on Tuesday evening at 5-30 p.m. at the Senate Hall, H. E. the Chancellor Sir Frederick Sykes presiding. There was a marked decrease in the number of visitors compared to previous occasions, which was an unmistakable indication of the general lack of interest in University education as a result of the college boycott movement.

A section of the visitors in the gallery—most of them college students—caused considerable interruption by clapping and cheering at frequent intervals while the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, was reading the Convocation address. The interruption culminated in a chorus of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" which was repeated with renewed vigour at the end of the address.

The procession consisting of Fellows, Syndics, and Deans was headed by Mr. Dongerkerry, Assistant Registrar, who held with both hands the mace of the University. The procession, arranged in pairs of two, slowly proceeded along the centre of the Hall, and halted when the Assistant Registrar reached the steps of the dais, after which each pair of Fellows separated to the right and left, thus forming a double line through which the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor who were at the rear advanced to their seats. The Chancellor was flanked on his right by the Vice-Chancellor and on the left by the Registrar Mr. D. J. Wadia.

The graduates of the various examinations were then presented in successive groups by the Deans of their respective faculties. The Chancellor conferred the degrees, each time repeating the set formula to the Fellows: "Is it your wish that this grace be passed?—This grace is passed", and charging the candidates "to be worthy of the same".

The Chancellor then presented the medals to the winners in various examinations.

The Vice-Chancellor then read out the address.

The following are extracts from he address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, at the annual Convocation on Tuesday.

At the outset the Vice-Chancellor referred to the death of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, and to the retirement of Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur, Registrar.

An important change made by the new Act is that the University is freed from undue Government control, and is given the power of framing Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations for its internal administration. The new constitution is designed to enable the University to advance on national and democratic lines. The two chief difficulties in our way, however are our limited financial resources and the large area over which we operate.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Academic Council meets frequently and is in touch with the Boards of Studies, the Faculties, the Board of Postgraduate Studies and the Syndicate. The Syndicate as the Executive Body of the University supervises all its activities. The Board of Postgraduate Studies is in charge of an important function of the University, viz., postgraduate studies and research.

Under the new Act the University has to promote the health and physical culture of the students, start a new branch of knowledge such as Technology and conduct postgraduate teaching and research in all branches of learning.

Under the Act of 1904, the University had made a beginning with some of these activities. The establishment in Bombay in 1926 of the Royal Institute of Science had enabled postgraduate work and research to be undertaken there. Prior to 1926 postgraduate work in science was being done mostly at the Tata Science Research Institute at Bangalore. The existence in Bombay of well-equipped Hospitals and Clinics, and the efficient manner in which the Medical Colleges were being maintained had helped postgraduate teaching and research in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

The University School of Economics and Sociology was established for postgraduate teaching and research in those subjects. The University Library was completely overhauled. The School of Economics and Sociology had collected its own special Library, and so had the Royal Institute of Science. In 1917 a University Training Corps had been started and students were taking advantage of it in large numbers. In 1927 the University had introduced Physical training for College students in Poona, and inter-collegiate sports for those in Bombay. These activities are being maintained under the present Act, and a scheme is shortly to be introduced by which the University is to provide at its own cost for the periodical medical inspection and for the physical training of College students all over the Presidency.

PROBLEM OF MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

While English continues as the medium of instruction our students must suffer from a heavy handicap and a wide gulf must separate the University from the bulk of the population whom it has to uplift. But as long as the University functions, for the whole Presidency with its diverse languages it is difficult to see how it can adopt as the medium of instruction any particular vernacular which could be regarded as common to the whole Presidency. Urdu, which is very largely spoken all over India is not indigenous to this Presidency but has spread here from Northern India. It has given many words and phrases to our two principal vernaculars, Gujarati and Marathi. There has been, of late a wonderful renaissance of learning in Urdu, Gujarati and Marathi.

The Osmania University in Hyderabad, Deccan, is doing pioneer work in the cause of national education in India by adopting Urdu as the medium of instruction and by translating standard European works into that language. With the vision of a United Federal India with Dominion Status which is now so near realisation, we may have to consider at some future date whether English should not be replaced by Urdu as the medium of instruction in this University. For a cosmopolitan and commercial city like Bombay, Urdu would seem to be the most suitable vernacular to adopt. It might be advisable to establish a University for Maharashtra with Poona for its centre and Marathi as the medium of instruction, and a University for Gujarat with Ahmedabad for its centre and Gujarati as the medium of instruction. With the separation of Sind now under contemplation, this University is likely to be relieved of its responsibility towards the Schools and Colleges there. Should new Universities be established for parti-

(Continued on page 7.)

Situations Vacant.

WANTED.—2 SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Berar and Central India G. & P. Factories. Pay Rs. 75-5-100. Apply with testimonials to Sheth ANANDILAL PODAR, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
A R3075

LINOTYPE OPERATOR REQUIRED for Tanganyika Government Press. Applications to LINOTYPE & MACHINERY, LTD., 21, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
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A R 2446

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL DISTRICT AGENTS and ORGANISERS for People's Insurance Co. Ltd, Lahore. Attractive Insurance schemes. Even the poorest can insure in our rupee monthly policy Distinguished National Directorate. Liberal terms. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Bombay 7.
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WANTED—AGENTS on salary or commission or both for popularising our scheme for inland transportation capable of competing in efficiency, cheapness and declaring many times more dividend, than any in existence. Apply Post Box 87, Bombay.
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WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 35 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA L. & G. ASSURANCE CO. LTD., 23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

WANTED immediately—A very capable, energetic and experienced SPINNING MASTER for an upcountry mill. Pay no consideration for a really good person. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 188 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3021

Situations Wanted

A MATRICULATION passed man thoroughly acquainted with Accountancy and Civil Engineering and with the knowledge of five languages, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and English wants a POST. Write to Mr. MAGANLAL, C/o Rajvaidya Hirji, Jivaram, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3.
B 13020

HONEST MOSLEM, good family, well-educated, twelve years' business experience, also good knowledge Law, Accounts, Gujarati nama, etc. wants SERVICE immediately. Willing go abroad. Please write to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 3068

WELL-EDUCATED MAHOMEDAN businessman, connected long-established firm with branches and best reputation and influence with Merchants, States, in Kathiawar—desires AGENCIES, Matches, Tea, Cigarettes, Paints-vanishes, Labour-saving devices, Electric goods, Tiles, Stationery, Insurance, etc., Indian Manufactures preferred. Will hold stock and arrange advances against same. Please reply to Box No. 209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 3062

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House, Chaupaty.
C 700

WANTED to SUB-LET.—A well-Furnished OFFICE ROOM with Tables, Chairs, Clock, Lights, Fans etc. (can use Telephone also) on Hornby Road. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 213, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—As only few blocks now left in Cassum Mitha's New Buildings equipped with upto date sanitary system. Double and single rooms well lighted and airy attached with separate bath kitchen, etc., electric lights. Independent large paved clean compound. Near B. B. Lower Parel Railway Station. Healthiest premises in that locality. Separate arrangements for Christian, Parsis, Jews and Mohamedans. Rents to suit all pockets. Apply on premises or at AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road. Tel. No. 22503.
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WANTED—A working or sleeping PARTNER, who can invest Rupees One lakh in an established and profitable business of 35 years' standing. Write to Box No. 201 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 3rd, 4th and 5th December 1930. Applications received up to 30th September. Syllabus and application form supplied on receipt of five annas in postage stamps. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
E 1412

Profession.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS.—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years, Rs. 4-8 Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta, writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc." Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kashimkota, Vizag Dt.

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DEAFNESS—Whether partial or total, cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For particulars apply KAVIRAJ, 51, Beadon Row, Calcutta.
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CANCER CURED.—No "Surgery," "X-RAY" or "Radium" send complete history how commenced, progressed and present condition. Special rates for the poor. A. A. SEQUEIRA. Cancer Expert, Santa Cruz. (B. B & C. I. Rly.)
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DEAFNESS, HEADNOISES, EAR ACHE and DISCHARGE from Ear quickly and permanently cured by our Herbal Ear-oil "AUROLEUM MIRACULUM" Highest Testimonials from Ear Specialists and patients. Sold everywhere. ALBERT TERRY & CO., Santa Cruz. (B. B. & C. I.)
M R3076

Trade Announcement.

DELICIOUS Purely INDIAN concern. 5 lbs. Flowery Orange Pekoe for Rs. 11/12, 5 lbs. Family mixture for Rs. 6/12/. Delivered FREE. Apply:—BANERJEE Happy Valley Tea Garden(Darjeeling.
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Wanted.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CAMERAS. 12 x 10 size. Full, Cabinet, and Post Card snaps and backgrounds, etc. Apply soon to Box No. 212, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3077

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BRANCH OF THE BANK AT VIRAMGAM will be CLOSED DOWN as from the close of business on the 30th instant.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 12th August, 1930.
1399

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Wednesday morning the 20th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's office,
High Court, Bombay.
20th August, 1930.
1447

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

On and from September 1st, 1930, two Hair Dressing Saloons for Ladies and Gentlemen will be opened on the 1st floor of the new Victoria Terminus Station.

They are under fully qualified European supervision and will be open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9-0 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

A. E. TYLDEN PATTENSON
Chief Transportation
Superintendent.
1418

Tender.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR METRE GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of 30 Metre Gauge four-wheel steel goods brake vans on Indian Railway Standards "M B V. G." type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S. I. Railway's drawing No. 6601, without wheels and axles, to be constructed in India for the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, and delivered as early as possible after 1st April, 1931.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock. Applications for drawings required for tendering purpose should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, for the 14 sheets of drawings relating to the superstructure and to the Central Standards Office, Simla, for any of the 15 sheets of drawings relating to the I. R. S. underframes, "M. B. V. G." type, which will be supplied at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet. These amounts will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. Copies of the respective drawings will be on view in the Offices of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, and of the Agent, E. B Railway, Kollaghat Street, Calcutta.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, before 12 noon on Monday, the 6th October, 1930, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Chief Mechanical Engineer or an Officer acting on his behalf in the presence of any tenderer who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that

(a) The invitation to tender is being published in India only, and tenderers must satisfy the Chief Mechanical Engineer that a substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India and that in making purchases of materials for the construction of the vehicles Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender and that no materials or parts other than those mentioned in Schedule II (which must be filled in by the tenderer at the time of tendering) will be imported without the written permission of the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

(b) The vehicles must be fully erected and mounted on the underframes which should be riveted up with the exception of axle guards, and all loose parts suitably packed and numbered, and the whole delivered f.o.r. at the manufacturer's works, and despatched to Golden Rock securely loaded.

(c) The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.

(d) Firms that have not obtained previous orders for wagons or are not on the approved list for supply of wagons should, when submitting tenders, support the tenders with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out the work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

(e) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

(f) After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

(g) The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

J. H. LAMBERT.
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Golden Rock,
7th August, 1930
1418

Public Notices.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 29 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1930, at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June 1930.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dhunjishaw Byramji Josephsetna as a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Runchhoddas Tribhovandas deceased.
4. To elect a new Director in place of Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji Daruwala, deceased.
5. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers.
& Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1930.
1442

NOTICE.

On account and risk of the purchasing party, who having failed to take delivery, offered for sale ONE BRAND NEW PACKARD Touring 40 H. P. 7 passenger, unregistered and ONE BRAND NEW NASH, seven seater, twin ignition six, Limousine, unregistered on show at Aimila Automobile Co. The above two cars will be sold by Public Auction on the 11th September, 1930. But before that reasonable private offers will also be considered. The sellers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the offers received in answer to this advertisement, without assigning any reason for such rejection.
AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO.
Queens Road, Bombay.
1405

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GUNDAMALYA VENNAKAMAL alias GUNDAPALLY VENKAMMAH, late of Madras Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, resided at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Deceased.
BENA BETIJI GIRDHARIJI MAHARAJ Tikayat of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar outside the Fort, the guardian of the person and property of Ghru Janki a minor under the age of 18 years the grand-daughter of the deceased abovenamed for the use and benefit and limited to the period of the minority of the said Guru Janki. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Sd. H. A. VAKIL,
The 5th day of August, 1930.
MESSRS. HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1441

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MANCHERSHAW HORMUSJI DARUWALLA and SORABJI HORMUSJI DARUWALLA have contracted to purchase from Messrs. ABDUL KARIM JAN MAHOMED and ABDUL AZIZ SULEMAN, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of Mortgage, Charge sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuages, dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gilder Street, or Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Island and Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3773 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 73, New No. 13570, Old Survey No. 83 New Survey No. 2/6909 and Cadastral Survey No. 248 of Taraco Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under E War Nos. 2745 (1) 2745 (1A), 2745 1B, 2745 (2), 2745 (2A), 2745 (3), 2745 (3A), Street Nos. 111, 111A, 111B, 1, 1A, 2 and 2A and now under 1 Ward Nos. 4496, 4499, 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503 and 4504 and Street Nos. 31C, 31D, 31E, 33-35-37, 31B, 25-27-29-31, 31A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the West by the Gilder Street or Lamington Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Pandoo Moti.

Dated this 19th day of August 1930.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER
AND HIRALAL.
Purchaer's Attorneys.
1443

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate or the last Will and Testament of Mathuradas Tulsidas of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, formerly doing business as Hemp Muccadam but retired before his death .... Deceased.
Bai NAVIBAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, the sole executrix named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twelfth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 12th day of August, 1930.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL
AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1444

IMPORTANT

REPUTABLE FIRMS or PERSONS are invited to take over charge as CHIEF AGENTS of a sound company doing FIRE, MARINE and ACCIDENT BUSINESS. Very liberal terms and full facilities. Apply to Box No. 6568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 340

Amusements.

TO-DAY AT 4, 7, 9, 11. | Royal Opera House | TO-DAY at 5, 7, 9, 11.

Here's a Mystery Baffling the Best Brains
THE MYSTERY OF THE TUSKER HEAD
IN
THE DARE DEVIL
Featuring Miss RAMPIARI ARAB SANDOW & PEHLVAN
SHRI KRISHNA FILM CO.'S PRODUCTION.
Also Showing Krishna Film Co.'s Picture.
"Divine Lute" or "MADHU BANSRI."
Depicting the Life of SHREE KRISHNA.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 8-30 and 10 p.m.
FOR THE FIRST TIME
YOU WILL HEAR
INDIAN MUSIC
On The Talkie-Screen
IN
BEHIND THAT CURTAIN.
AN ALL-TALKING MYSTERY MELODRAMA
with
WARNER BAXTER.
LOIS MORAN
A Thrilling Drama of Scotland Yard and its inside workings in India, England, The Persian Desert and San Francisco.

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Farcical Comedy
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
featuring
FRANKLIN PANGBORN.
Imagine the excitement when they find out that Prince Cutascabe from Calcutta is not a prince at all!

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Sat. 23rd Aug
BOMB
A despot rues the day. He tried to ruin a woman. Her defender saved her.
BOMB
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Dagger and Sword against a ring of foes. Featuring JAL ZILLU and ERMELINE.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

BETRAYED!
She had placed faith in a man who sought to blackmail her, and, rebelling, to save her honour, she—
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ALL TALKING COMEDY.
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'PURNA SWATANTRYA'
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THE BOMBAY THEATRE.
This evening at 6-30 P.M.
Every evening at 6-30 p.m.
Two shows wednesday at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
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presents
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"Prem-Devata"
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What the People Say

DISPOSAL OF BRITISH GOODS OUTSIDE INDIA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The heavy stocks of British goods in several Ports of India valued at over six crores of rupees is a great financial loss to Indians as well as European Firms. It is now an acknowledged fact that India is not going to use British goods as long as she could avoid it owing to strong boycott movement. The only feasible course left open for the merchants is to re-export the same outside India that is to Ceylon, Straits and such places even at a sacrifice of 15 per cent to 20 per cent of its cost. By doing so India will get back her crores blocked in it and further hit hard British manufacturers, as they will find it not possible to under-sell their goods at prices quoted by India. By selling off their goods in the above manner Indian merchants will be relieved of their cash and they will be able to start business in Indian goods. I am sure even the Congress will support them in their move in disposing off British goods outside India. It will also relieve merchants from their anxieties as they have sacrificed everything for the purpose of helping the Boycott movement. The offices concerned should also help in disposing off their stocks lying in India, as it is to their interest, as no Indian firms are going to take delivery of the goods indented owing to vigorous boycott movement. Immediate unloading at other ports will minimise their loss and heavy interest charges, and help them in starting in new business in Indian goods.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

Hornby Road, Aug. 10.

MENTALITY OF EUROPEAN TEA BROKERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We beg to bring to the notice of the public for their information a curious case about the mentality of some European Tea Brokers now-a-days.

We sent a cheque on Central Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta, to a firm of European Tea Brokers in Calcutta, but to our utter astonishment the same has been returned to us with the following remarks:—

"Replying to your letter of date, under the present condition please send us cash instead of cheque, which is returned herewith."

These people are trying, probably, not to accept any cheques on Indian Banks.

Cannot we Indian Tea buyers give these Tea Brokers or any other European firms of their way of thinking, a good lesson by standing shoulder to shoulder in this hour of trial?

We are informed that these Tea Brokers are doing the same thing with other Indian Tea firms. It is therefore high time that Indian Tea buyers and sellers should form an Association of their own to protect their interests and try to open a separate Tea Sale Room in Calcutta, where all Indian managed gardens' crops should come for disposal.—Yours, etc.,

BHUTTACHARYA & CO., LTD.

Tea Merchants,

57, Cornwallis St.,

Calcutta.

Aug. 14.

AN IRISHMAN'S SYMPATHY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow me a small space in your valuable paper for the following humourous incident which I wish to mention.

Quite recently I was speaking to one of my ignorant comrades, a Britisher and he asked for my opinion on the Indian situation. Being an Irishman and a staunch supporter of Gandhi's campaign, I gave him the right side of the Civil Disobedience movement and he inquired if I was in favour of the above campaign. Of course, I said yes. Every true Irishman wants to see India free. When he heard that I was in favour of the movement he absolutely raved and he departed from me because he noticed that my Irish blood was beginning to boil.

Now we come to the humorous part of the story. A few days after our conversation referred to above he approached me and started off by saying that he had just secured some fine bargains at the bazar and I said "what bargains did you get?" He said that he had purchased a pair of sheets and a post card album for for Rs. 3 and annas 4 and I said "just let me see them." He showed me the sheets, real Swadeshi manufactured at the Indore Mills. Then he showed me the album, "Made in Germany" was the first thing that caught my eye. I said to him that I was very pleased to see that he was helping the Indian movement and he failed to see the joke, rather laughable, isn't it?

Hoping I did not take too much space in your paper.—Yours etc.,

AN IRISHMAN.

COAL PRODUCED BY BRITISH CAPITAL.

—:o:—

Why Not Boycott It?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress Boycott Rule asks the public not to purchase or sell any goods of foreign manufacture as well as goods produced by foreign capital especially British capital. From what we can see all goods have fairly been boy-cotted but Coal, Kerosene and Crude oil. Coal from South African collieries worked by British capital in the whole of Bengal and Central Provinces Coal fields is still being consumed in all the mills. Ginning Factories, water works and power houses all over India. And from what we can see no efforts have been made by our mills, etc., or the Congress people to put a stop to this drain of our country's money which amounts to several lakhs of rupees per day, let alone the month and year.

Some of us may still remember how the South African coal was contrived to be forced into Bombay mills and even to Calcutta, the heart of Indian Coal field, during the strike of the E. I. Railway for over 4 months in 1922.

We also remember how Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Mining Federation of Bengal and other Mining Associations from time to time tried their best with the Government to put a stop to the South African Coal being dumped in Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta Ports and how the Government refused to interfere with the trade of the British African Colonies.

It is too long a story to through. Suffice it to say that the South African Coal landed in Bombay and Ahmedabad, mill yards 4000 miles distant, more cheaply and more regularly transported than the coal from Bengal collieries.

Since then how many Indian-owned Collieries have been closed down one can easily see from the Coal mines statistics. This closing down has been due to the keen competition produced by the British South African Coal as well as the coal produced by British firms in Bengal and Central Provinces and all of us have borne this unfair competition meekly so long. Is this not the proper time for us to extend the general boycott to the Coal produced by British Capital?—Yours, etc.,

Aug. 16. SWADESHI.

FOREIGN FILMS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following in your much esteemed and widely read paper.

I would like to make a suggestion to the cinema frequenting public. Will the latter abstain from seeing films imported from foreign countries and thus not only prevent lakhs of rupees from being drained away from India but at the same time encourage the boycott of foreign goods? Cannot the owners of such cinemas be induced to stop importing films from foreign countries, and give encouragement to Indian films in its stead?

By this they will help the Indian film industry, which being in its infancy yet, requires so much encouragement.

I am quite confident that the public of Bombay who are much in sympathy with the present movement, will sacrifice this small pleasure, when thousands of our countrymen have willingly gone to jail, and thus by their initiative, set an example to the whole of India.—Yours, etc.,

PARSI.

Karachi, Aug. 14.

A SUGGESTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the articles published in your paper on 18th instant, for stamping on covers "Boycott British Goods" which Simla Government pronounced it to be illegal, I ask the people and public of India at large to make use of the stamp "Buy Swadeshi Goods" instead of "Boycott British Goods," which stamp is more appropriate to our mother country India, and which stamp will go on for ever. Take an instance of letters from Britain which are received from London every week and what do you mark there on the cover of the letter, "Buy British Goods" which they are using for so many years last. So why not in return the people of India make use of the stamp "Buy Swadeshi Goods?" Hoping to see in future all letters as well as all covers will affix stamps "Buy Swadeshi Goods."—Yours etc.,

DR. NUNAN'S ROLE.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir.—Pray will you kindly spare me some space in your esteemed journal in the cause of justice and fairplay?

In his statement as appeared in "The Chronicle" of the 6th inst. the Captain of the National Militia indicts Dr. Nunan of having "contravened the rule of remaining himself absolutely aloof." The concluding lines of his statement runs as follows:—

"... I fail to understand the conduct of Dr. Nunan whose duty as an ambulance man was to remain absolutely aloof and impartial in this affray both on the side of the police and the Satagraphis. He actually contravened this rule by discussing with us as if he himself were a Police officer."

For the love of heavens and of our Bharat bhoomi, I earnestly implore all my countrymen not to class those Europeans as the enemies of our country who happened to be at times bold (or say audacious enough to say out what is dictated by their conscience. One would find them in legions, but they have as much good at heart for our country as our own countrymen. Innumerable instances are on record of their having sacrificed their position, power and lives for our voiceless millions."

During the last communal riots, when assassination was the order of the day, when the St. John members performed their duties at great personal risks, and when a Hindu or a Mahomadan dares to drive a motor ambulance was calculated to be a criminal blunder, it was Dr. Nunan who without considering it as "infra dig" worked as an ordinary chauffeur and for days together he scoured over all the affected areas where there did been regular mass murders and in the streets and by-lanes he collected all the smashed and pounded human bodies with his own hands not spared by the infuriated mob, and was about to be mobbed but for the timely help of some of his friends he was narrowly saved. But the ambulance car was smashed to pieces. It is to be deplored that to-day his heroic services have been so easily forgotten only on account of his unpleasant utterances elsewhere. It has now become a fashion to pounce upon him for anything and everything that is trivial and insignificant.

Since the evening of Friday the 1st inst., throughout the night, and the following morning he was at the Arab Chawl every hour chatting with the boys. It is a crime, sin or as a Police Surgeon, had participated in the conversations with the Police and the processions? It is the contravention of rule if he as a servant of humanity endeavoured to persuade them? It was not interference but it was intermediation which was all the more noble and humane. Can anyone say that an intermediation is an ignoble and criminal act? Accompanied by the Captain of the Satyagrahis, did he not go round from house to house sending out the Satyagrahi boys for coverage and advising the Captain not to insist to quit the place and thus saved them from the police excesses?

Had Mr. Nunan been present on the scene, I am quite sure that my brave Sikh Mr. Viryam Singh and possibly others in the vanguard too would have been more severely beaten and would not have been perhaps breathing alive to-day. I saw with my own eyes how the hammering blows were showered on them mercilessly by two or three of four sergeants with not a grain of mercy and decency. I also saw Dr. Nunan's face looking aghast at the heart-rending scene, and I could clearly discern that his heart was overpowered with marked sympathy towards and for the fallen brave ones. At last he could no longer bear the sight of inhuman lathi blows or even the wounded lying on the ground. He stretched out his hand persuading those bravest of the brave European sergeants to stop beating at once.

In support of the above statement I quote a para from the statement of Mr. Viryam Singh in "The Chronicle" of 4th inst.:—

"I received more blows on other parts of my body and some on my head which left me unconscious. Before I fell down I could hear Mr. Healey asking the sergeants not to beat me more, because I had fallen down."

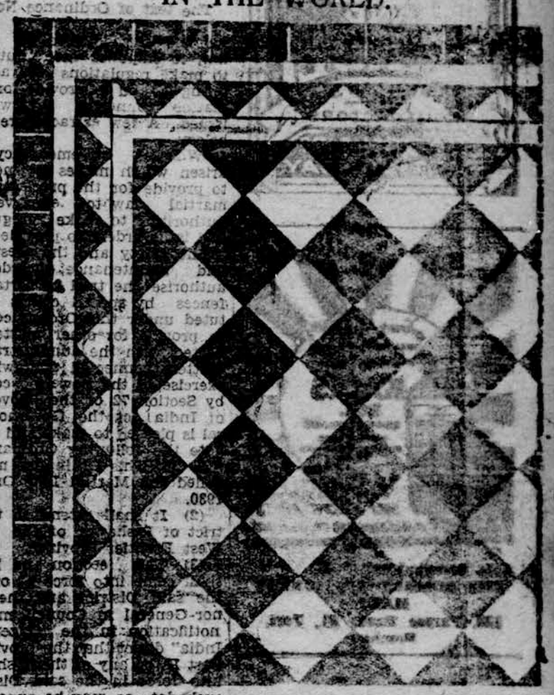
It was not Mr. Healey as stated above who was then some yards away, but it was our kind Dr. Nunan himself who asked the sergeants to desist.

Can any one say now that his aforesaid meritorious human deeds do not deserve of high approbation and also the civic honours? It is the boasting claim of the Europeans that Providence has bestowed solely upon them the gift of the sense of appreciation and gratitude. Let us smash that vain boast and vindicate as we had done in the past that we too have that lofty sense of appreciation and gratitude for the good and meritorious work of any person whether one belongs to the Congress or the Government camp. Yours for justice,

S. B.
B. S.

Bombay, August 14.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



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WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

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MARTIAL LAW IN PESHAWAR DIST.

Text Of Viceroy's Ordinance.

The text of Ordinance No. VIII of 1930, an ordinance to provide for the proclamation of martial law, to empower the authorities to make regulations for administering it, and to provide for other matter connected therewith is issued. A few extracts are given below:—

"Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the proclamation of martial law to empower the authorities to make regulations and issue orders to provide for the public safety and the restoration and maintenance of order, to authorise the trial of certain offences by special courts constituted under this Ordinance, and to provide for other matters connected with the administration of matters connected therewith is exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Martial Law Ordinance 1930.

(2) It shall extend to the District of Peshawar of the North-West Frontier Province.

(3) This section and Part I shall come into force at once in the said District and the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the "Gazette of India" direct that the provisions of Part II, or any of them, shall come into force in the said District on such date as may be appointed in the notification;

(4) The Governor-General in Council may by notification in the "Gazette of India" extend this Ordinance to any area in the North-West Frontier Province other than that specified in sub-section (2), and thereupon this section and Part I shall come into force at once in that area and the Governor-General in Council may further by like notification direct that the provisions of Part II or any of them shall come into force in that area on such date as may be appointed in the notification.

ENFORCEMENT OF MARTIAL LAW.

PART I.

Proclamation and enforcement of martial Law.

In any area to which this Ordinance extends martial law shall be in force and shall be proclaimed by such means and in such manner as the Local Government may direct and shall remain in force in any such area until withdrawn by the Governor-General-in-Council by notification in the "Gazette of India" whereupon the provisions of the Ordinance shall cease to apply in such area, provided that no failure to comply with any directions of the Local Government as to the manner of proclamation in any area shall invalidate anything done in the administration of martial law in pursuance of this Ordinance in that area. Provided further that the validity of any sentences passed or of anything already done or suffered, or any liability incurred or indemnity granted in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance shall not be affected by reason only of the fact this Ordinance has ceased to be in force.

The General Officer Comcil may, by notification in the "Gazette of India" in respect of any area to which this Ordinance extends, specify a date as being the date on which the emergency arose which made it necessary to proclaim martial law in that area.

"MARTIAL LAW AREA."

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, shall be the chief administering authority of martial law in all areas to which this Ordinance for the time being extends (such areas being hereinafter referred to as "The martial law area."

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief may divide the martial law area into administration areas, and may appoint a District Magistrate, or Additional District Magistrate, or a Military Officer not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be the administrator of martial law in each administration area.

The General Officer of Commanding-in-Chief may delegate any or all, of his powers under this Ordinance to such person as he may select.

(1) Regulations may be made in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance to provide for the public safety and the restoration of peace and order and as to the powers and duties of administrator military officers and other persons in furtherance of that purpose.

(2) The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief may make regulations for the whole martial law area, and an administrator may make regulations for the administration area to which he is appointed.

(3) A regulation made by an administrator shall not be inconsistent with any regulation made by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and a copy of every such regulation shall, as soon as may be, be submitted to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief who shall have power to add, to modify, or rescind any such regulation in such a way as he thinks fit.

Where the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief has added to modified, or rescinded any regulation under sub-section (3) he shall forthwith communicate the fact to the Administrator who made the regulation and such Administrator shall thereupon cause to be published in the manner hereinafter provided the regulation as so added to, or modified, or the fact that the regulation has been rescinded as the case may be.

o

PUNISHMENT.

Regulations may provide that any contravention thereto shall be punishable with any punishment authorised by any law in force in any part of British India, and say such contravention shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be deemed to be an offence against a regulation or an order as the case may be.

The power to make regulations shall be subject to the following conditions: namely (1) in making any regulation the authority making it shall interfere with the ordinary avocations of life as little as may be consonant with the exigencies of the measures which he deems to be required to be taken for the purposes of martial law; (ii) Before making any regulation an Administrator shall, if possible, consult, the Senior Civil Officer in direct charge of the administration area in which he exercises power, but shall not be bound to follow his advice; and (iii) The penalty, if any, for the contravention of a regulation shall be specified therein.

The authority making a regulation shall cause any regulation made by him to be published in such manner as he thinks best fitted to bring it to the notice of those affected, and a copy of every regulation made under this Ordinance shall be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No person shall (a) communicate to the enemy or (b) with the intention of communicating it to the enemy collect, publish, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movements, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of His Majesty's Forces or of any Police Force engaged in administering martial law, or in restoring or maintaining order, or with respect to the plans or conduct or supposed plans or conduct of any military operations by any such forces, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken or connected with or intended for the defence of any place.

No person shall commit any act which is calculated to mislead or hamper the movements or imperil the success of any operations of His Majesty's Forces or of any Police Force engaged in administering martial law or in restoring or maintaining order.

EXERCISE OF CIVIL JURISDICTION.

The ordinary Civil Court shall continue to exercise civil jusrisdiction in the areas in which martial law is in force by or under this Ordinance provided that no civil Court shall exercise any jurisdiction by way of interference with any regulation or martial law order made under this Ordinance.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder, no Court whether it be an ordinary Criminal Court or a court constituted under this Ordinance, shall pass a sentence of whiping for any offence against a regulation or martial law order, except where the offender has in the commission of the offence used criminal force within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Where any regulation or order is made or issued in any area to which this Ordinance extends after the date notified in respect of that area under Section 3 and before the proclamation of martial law in that area under Section 2 by any officer acting in the exercise of military control for the purpose of providing for the public safety or the restorations or maintenance of order contraventions of such regulation or order shall be deemed to be offences against a regulation or a martial law order in force in that area under this Ordinance, and shall be triable and punishable as if any sentence authorised by any such aforesaid regulation or order were a sentence authorised by a regulation under this Ordinance.

VALIDITY OF SENTENCES.

Where in any area to which this Ordinance extends after the date notified in respect of that area under Section 3 and before the proclamation of martial law in that area under Section 2 any sentence has been passed by any officer acting in the exercise of military control for the purpose of providing for the public safety, or the restoration or maintenance of order in respect of any contravention of a regulation or order made or issued within the same period by any such officer, such sentence shall be deemed to be as valid as if it were a sentence passed under this Ordinance in respect of an offence against a regulation or a martial law order in force in that area under this Ordinance.

No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding whatsoever shall lie against any person for or on account of or in respect of any act, matter, or thing ordered, or done or purporting to have been ordered or done under this Ordinance or (b) in the exercise of military control in any area for the purpose of providing for the public safety, or the restoration or maintenance of order after the date notified in respect of that area under Section 3 and before the proclamation of martial law in that area under Section 2. Provided that nothing in this Section shall prevent the institution of proceedings by or on behalf of the Government against any person in respect of any matter where such person has not acted in good faith and a reasonable belief exists that his action was necessary for the aforementioned purposes.

Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as in derogation of any powers for the maintenance of law and order exercisable by the Governor-General in Council or any other authority.

PART II.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

In this part "The Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction may be constituted under this Ordinance of the following classes namely (1) Special Tribunals; (ii) Special Judges; (iii) Special Magistrates; (iv) Summary Courts, (v) Military Courts.

A Special Tribunal may be constituted by the Local Government for one or more administration areas, and shall consist of three persons who shall be appointed by the Local Government. The President of the Tribunal shall be a person who has acted or is acting as judge of a High Court, and the other two members shall be persons who have acted for a period of at least two years in the exercise of the powers of a Sessions Judge under the code.

POWERS OF TRIBUNALS.

A Special Tribunal shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Court of Session exercising original jurisdiction.

In the event of any difference of opinion among the members of a Special Tribunal the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

Special Tribunals may pass any sentence authorised by the law or by the regulations under this Ordinance.

When an accused person is sentenced to death by a Special Tribunal the President shall inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

An appeal shall lie in the case of any sentence passed by a Special Tribunal of death, or transportation or imprisonment for a term of ten years or more, and the provisions of the Code and of the Indian Limitation Act 1908 shall apply in respect of such appeal as though it were an appeal under the said Code from a sentence passed by a Court of Session exercising jurisdiction in the administration area in which the offence was committed.

The Local Government may by notification in the local official gazette make rules providing for (i) the times and places at which Special Tribunals may sit; and (ii) the procedure of Special Tribunals, including the powers of the President and the procedure to be adopted in the event of the President or any member being prevented from attending throughout the trial of any accused person.

SPECIAL JUDGE AND PROCEDURE.

The Local Government may appoint to be a special judge for one or more administration areas any Officer who has acted for a period of not less than two years in the exercise of the powers of a Sessions Judge under the Code.

Any Magistrate of the First Class who has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class for a period of not less than two years may be invested by the Local Government with the powers of Special Magistrate under this Ordinance.

Subject to the provisions of Section 38 a Special Magistrate shall try such offences other than offences punishable with death as the Local Government, or an Official empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may be general or special order in writing direct.

In the trial of any case under this Ordinance a Special Magistrate shall follow the procedure laid down in Sub-section (i) of Section 19 for the trial of cases by a Special Tribunal, and shall have all the powers conferred by the code on a magistrate.

A Special Magistrate may pass any sentence which may be passed by the Court of a Magistrate specially empowered under Section 30 of the Code.

APPEAL TO SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(i) Where a Special Magistrate passes a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, an appeal shall lie to the Special Tribunal constituted for the area in which the defence was committed, or if no Special Tribunal has been so constituted, to the Court to which an appeal would lie under the Code if the sentence had been passed by a Court of Session exercising jurisdiction in the administration area in which the offence was committed.

The Administrator or any authority empowered by him in this behalf may by a general or special order give directions as to the distribution among the Summary Courts of cases triable by them under Sub-section (i).

SUMMARY COURTS.

In the trial of any case a Summary Court shall as far as possible follow the procedure laid down in the code for the trial of warrant cases, and shall have all the powers conferred by the Code on a Magistrate provided that the Court shall not be required to record more than a memorandum of the evidence, or to frame a formal charge. Provided further that in the trial of any offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year the Court may follow the procedure for the summary trial of cases in which an appeal lies laid down in Chapter XXII of the Code.

Summary Courts may pass any sentence authorised by the law or by the regulations under this Ordinance, provided that such Courts shall not pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, or of fine exceeding one thousand rupees.

(i) If a Summary Court is of opinion that the offence disclosed is one which it is not empowered to try, it shall send the case for trial, to the Special Tribunal, Special Judge, or Special Magistrate, or if no such Court has been so empowered, to an ordinary criminal court having jurisdiction.

Subject to the provision of Section 38 the Administrator, or any Officer not below the rank of a Field Officer authorised by him by general or special order in this behalf, may, where in his opinion the exigencies or the situation require the adoption of this course for the purpose of restoring or maintaining order, by order in writing direct that (a) any offence against Section 121 or Section 122 or Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, or (b) any offence punishable under this Ordinance; or (c) any offence specified in this behalf by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council by notification in the local official gazette; or (d) any attempt to commit or the abetment, of any offence hereinbefore mentioned committed in any area to which this Ordinance extends, by any person captured or arrested after this part has come into force in that area, shall be tried by a Military Court to be convened by him.

Subject to the provision of this Ordinance a Military Court for the purposes of such trial shall be constituted in the same manner and shall exercise the same powers and follow the same procedure as a Summary General Court-martial convened under the Indian Army Act 1911 for the trial of a person subject to that Act who has on active service committed an offence under that Act, and the provisions of that Act and of the rules made thereunder shall apply to and govern all such proceedings, provided that any person exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class or of a Sessions Judge may be appointed a member of a Military Court under this Ordinance. Provided further that a memorandum of the evidence given at the trial and the statement, if any, made by the accused shall always be recorded.

(3) The finding and sentence of a Military Court under this Ordinance shall be subject to confirmation by the Convening Officer provided that every sentence of a Military Court under this Ordinance shall be subject to confirmation by the Convening Officer provided that every senience of death shall be reserved for confirmation by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

SENTENCES OF WHIPPING

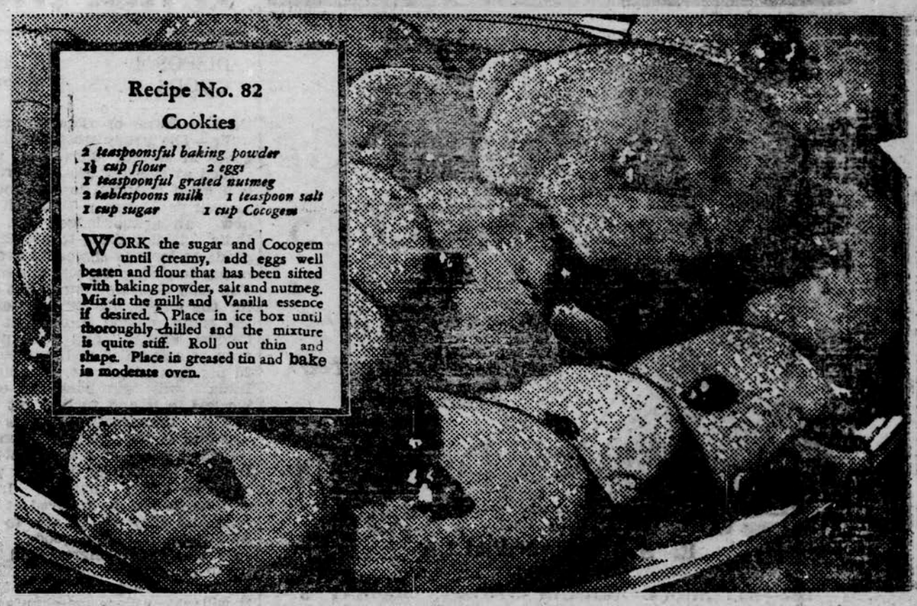
41. In the execution of any sentence of whipping passed by a Court constituted under this Ordinance only the provision of Sub-section (2) of Section 392 and the provisions of Sections 393, 394, and 395 of the Code shall apply, and every such sentence shall, as far as possible be carried out in a place to which the public shall not be admitted.

42. No sentence, finding or order passed by a Court constituted under this Ordinance shall be invalid by reason only of any error, omission or irregularity in any proceedings before or during the trial unless such error, omission, or irregularity has in fact occasioned a failure of justice.

43. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code or of any other law for the time being in force, or of anything having the force of law there shall be no appeal from any order or sentence of a Court constituted under this Ordinance, and, save as aforesaid, no Court shall have authority to revise such order or sentence, or to transfer any case from any such Court, or to make any order under Section 491 of the Code or have any jurisdiction of any kind in respect of any proceedings of any such Court, and, save as provided in Section 67, no sentence shall be subject to confirmation.

(2) The power of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under Section 401 or Section 402 of the Code shall apply in respect of persons sentenced by Courts constituted under this Ordinance."

(Sd.) IRWIN, Viceroy and Governor-General


Recipe No. 82
Cookies
2 teaspoonsful baking powder
1½ cup flour 2 eggs
1 teaspoonful grated nutmeg
2 tablespoons milk 1 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar 1 cup Cocogem
WORK the sugar and Cocogem until creamy, add eggs well beaten and flour that has been sifted with baking powder, salt and nutmeg. Mix in the milk and Vanilla essence if desired. Place in ice box until thoroughly chilled and the mixture is quite stiff. Roll out thin and shape. Place in greased tin and bake in moderate oven.

You, too, will be proud of your cooking

EVERY good housewife likes to be known for her good cooking—but only few succeed. Things seem to happen that prevent dishes from turning out exactly right—little unnoticed things that perhaps cannot be accounted for.

One of the most persistent—and least guessed—causes of failure is a poor cooking medium. Ghee, suet, lard, etc. often break down and form irritating, indigestible acrolein, and in many other ways become entirely unsuitable.

The ideal cooking medium for all dishes is Cocogem. Absolutely pure and wholesome, it can always be depended upon for the most exacting dishes—it will actually *help* your cooking to be a success. You will find that housewives who take a pride in their cooking use Cocogem!

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One hundred tempting recipes ...free!

Fill up and post the coupon on the right, and this little book, full of useful recipes, will be sent to you free. Send it in today!

Messrs. H. J. Foster & Co.,
Department C.
P. O. Box No. 202, Bombay.
Please send me free of charge your recipe book "One Hundred Aids to Appetite".
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

A meeting of the members of the above Union will be held at Matunga Workshop Tiffin shed to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. to consider the future programme of the Union.

SWADESHI WORKERS' TRAINING CLASSES.

The last of the series of the lectures organised for training workers of the League will be delivered by Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao (to-day) Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. at the League Head quarters.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at noon on the 18th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th inst.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Australia per S. S. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Monday the 25th inst.

MEETING OF CAPTAINS AND VICE-CAPTAINS.

The Captains and Vice-Captains of all Volunteer corps of the city are requested to attend the meeting to be held on Thursday the 21st August at 8-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received samples of composition stoppers and pots manufactured by the Topall Works (5-A Hewett Road, Lucknow). Both the articles would prove useful to perfumers and manufacturing chemists.

MR. JAYAKAR LEAVES FOR SIMLA.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar left Bombay yesterday for Simla, to see His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the peace parleys.

Desh Sevika Sangh.

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SWARAJYA PROCESSION.

The public are aware that Sunday the 24th August has been fixed by Desh Sevika Sangh as the Swarajya Procession Day of this month. Those who wish to take part in it will have to bring with them at least two hanks each of 840 yards of sacrificial yarn, handspun. Quality and quantity both will be taken into consideration. First few winners will be awarded silver medals by Desh Sevika Sangh.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PUNJABI LADIES.

To-day (Wednesday) a meeting of Punjabi ladies will be held at 3 p.m. at Sukhanands Dharamshala under the auspices of the Desh Sevika Sangh, when Shrmts. Jankibai Bajaj, Shantaben Govindlal Shivlal, Ratanben Mehta, Sheth Mavji Govindji and others will speak.

PICKETING SEVIKAS.

All the Picketing Sevikas have to come to-day (Wednesday) punctually at the respective times assigned to them. Sevikas picketing in the morning and afternoon are specially requested to be punctual in attendance.

AMERICAN CORN CORP.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

(JANUARY NEW 1931.)

Previous closing rate	11.06
To-day's opening rate	11.21
Difference	plus .15
To-day's closing rate	11.25
Difference	plus .19

New York, Aug. 19.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

(JANUARY NEW 1931)

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Previous closing rate	6.15
To-day's opening rate	6.04
Difference	—.11
To-day's closing rate	6.11
Difference	—.04

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 211

CALCUTTA WOMEN PICKETERS JAILED.

Many Arrests In Bengal.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Shrimati Bhagabati has sentenced to-day by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to five months' simple imprisonment for picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar.

Six female and seven male picketers were arrested in Burrabazar this evening for picketing foreign cloth shops.

Sjt. Sailendra Ghosal and nine others were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Uluberia for picketing local excise shops and schools.

CAWNPORE COLLEGE PICKETING.

Colleges To Be Closed For 3 Months?

CAWNPORE, Aug. 19.

Picketing of the local colleges commenced on the 13th and the Picketing Ordinance is vigorously enforced. Sixty eight persons have been arrested and many have been jailed.

Mrs. Nehru, Provincial Dictator and Sjt. Krishnakant Malaviya conferred with the Principals of the local Colleges regarding closing the colleges for three months. The Principals promised to represent the matter before the Vice-Chancellor of the Agra University, pending which reply, the Colleges have been closed till 25th.

PUNDITS LEAVE FOR ALLAHABAD.

—:o:—

POONA, Aug. 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad to-night by special traur under police escort. The Pandits arrived at Kirkee station at 9-45 p.m. from the Yeravda jail by motor car.

The Special steamed off at 9-50 as soon as they and their luggage were on board the train. The platform was deserted at the time of departure except for a few police officer and the station staff.—A. P.

SANTHAL AND MUSLIMS FIGHT.

RUNGPUR, Aug 19.

As a sequel to the quarrel over possession of lands between Santhal and Mahommedan parties at at Bardarga, a free fight ensued resulting in the death of three Mahommedans and one Santhal. Many persons were injured.—Free Press.

4,303 POLITICALS IN BENGAL JAILS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Answering a question in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day Sir Provas Mitter said that 4,303 persons were imprisoned upto the end of July for offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience.—Free Press.

MONSOON WEAKENS.

POONA, August 19.

Monsoon has been weak except in Orissa, East United Provinces, and the Punjab and Kummon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Orissa and Konkan; local in Assam, Chota Nagpur; Bihar; United Provinces, East Central India and the Punjab Hills; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma; Bengal; Central Provinces; Kashmir. Bombay; Deccan, Malabar and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair three inches; Myitkyina one and a half; Mergui and Rangoon one; Akyab three quarters; Gwa, Kyaukovu, Victoria Point and Tavoy a half; Sibsagar one and a half; Cuttack one; Darjeeling three quarters. Patna, Dibrugarh, Narayanganj and Chandbali a half; Jubbulpore two; Benares one and a half; Gorakhpur one. Mukteswar three-quarters; Mussooree, Dehra Dun and Raipur a quarter; Dalhousie four; Simla three-quarters; Mount Abu a half. Gulmarg a quarter; Marmagao three-quarters; Mercara and Mahableshwar a half; Mangalore a quarter and Ratnagiri, Karwar and Khandala a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in West Bihar, East United Provinces, continue without much decrease in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills, increase in West Bengal and the adjoining parts of Bihar and Orissa.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls are likely to continue in the Punjab Hills.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about four thousand four hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 15 hours 42 minutes, Indian Standard Time, Monday, August 18.—A. P.

NOT TO PAY GRAZING FEES.

—:o:—

Sangamner Agriculturists' Resolution.

SANGAMNER, Aug. 19.

Thousands of villagers took their cattle to the adjoining preserved forest areas, at nearly 80 centres in Sangamner and Akola talukas of Ahmednagar district on the 17th instant on the "Gokulashtami", the sacred Birthday of Lord Sri Krishna. Farmers were very enthusiastic and sows were taken in procession and worshipped, while the accompanying processionists were singing Bhajans songs.

Reports from all the centres have not reached the Satyagraha camp, but it seems plain that the round-up of the Volunteers had not any effect in checking the movement. Embodened by the demonstrations on 22nd July and on 17th Aug. the agriculturists are now determined not to pay the grazing fees. Some of the centres, where mass Civil Disobedience was practised are Ashvi (3,000 villagers), Channapuri (3,000 villagers), Samsherpur (7,000), Terungan (2,000), Premgiri (15,000) and Sarola (3,000).—Free Press.

MR. DELVES TO REMAIN TILL DECEMBER.

—:o:—

Improvement Trust Committee's Decision.

The Bombay Improvements Committee has at last acted on the resolution of the Board requesting it to report within three weeks regarding the resignation of Mr. H. A. Delves, the Chief Officer of the Trust.

It will be recalled that the Chief Officer wrote to the Trust on 31st March requesting that the leave due to him prior to retirement be granted. This action was interpreted by the members of the Board as a threat of resignation.

The Committee met on Tuesday 'in camera' and passed the following resolution:—

"In view of the desirability of drawing up a memorandum of the changes to be made in the Municipal Act consequent on the pending amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality, the necessity of which was disclosed at the conference of the representatives of the Corporation with Government held on the 15th August, 1930, the Committee recommend that the work be taken in hand at once by Mr. Delves and that his services be retained until 30th November 1930, and that the leave asked for by him in his letter, dated 31st March 1930, be granted from the 1st December 1930, with permission to retire at the end of it."

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 19th August 1930. Total amounts offered were Rs. 38,75,000 and Rs. 3,08,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97|9|– and above aggregating Rs. 48,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99|0|3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99 received approximately 70 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1,51,50,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-15-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 20th August to Monday the 25th August 1930 at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months Treasury Bills sold from 13th to 18th August amounted to Rs. 68,50,000 and Rs. 2,80,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 26th August 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 29th August 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

STOP PRESS.

CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED AND VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The police visited the Nawajivan Bhandar and made searching inquiries about takli and charkas.

The Central Calcutta Congress Office was raided twice this morning, when 22 volunteers were arrested and papers seized. The volunteers' camp has been locked.—Free Press.

C. P. WAR COUNCIL PRESIDENT JAILED.

NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

Mr. M. J. Kanitkar, Fifth President of the C. P. Marathi War Council who was arrested for picketing law classes and Hislop College was sentenced to-day by Mr. K. M. Dastur, First Class Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence the sentences to run consecutively.—A. P.

GOVERNOR OPENS ANDHERI COLLEGE.

Turning Out Good Muslims & Useful Citizens Its Ideals.

"GOVT. FULLY ALIVE TO MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL NEEDS."

Sir F. Syke's Tribute To Sir Mahomed.

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, unveiled a tablet in commemoration of the opening ceremony of the Ismail College, which was described as the 'centre of Islamic culture and study in Western India', before a large and distinguished gathering at Andheri, on Tuesday morning.

The College owes its existence to the munificent donation of Rs. 8 lakhs by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Ismail for the promotion of higher education of Muslims. The College is open to all communities though preference will be given to Muslim students.

The buildings occupy a commanding site on a hill at Andheri and consist of a main building containing the class rooms, laboratories, library, etc., a hostel capable of accommodating 74 students, a pavilion and a reading room, a messing block, and a fine play-ground.

MAULVI R. AHMED'S SPEECH.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, in requesting the Governor to unveil the tablet, said:—

"In conclusion, I feel it my duty to congratulate Your Excellency most heartily on your being the first Governor in whose regime the idea of this college, which lay dormant for about 16 years, has after all materialised. What could not be done by a number of your predecessors was so smoothly and successfully achieved by Your Excellency. Indeed Your Excellency has deservedly won of the Members enjoy whatwon of the Moslems of this Presidency by the establishment of this college, as this institution affords the Moslems of the Presidency, for the first time in their Educational History, an opportunity to embark on a long voyage of learning both of the Islamic Culture and Western Sciences. The Moslem ideal to be realised in this college is a happy blending of the culture of Bagdad, Cairo and Cordova with the learning followed at Cambridge and Oxford—in a word, to be good Moslems and useful citizens. It is quite evident that such an ideal as this cannot be realised without service and sacrifice on behalf of the Moslems and generous patronage on the part of the State. Some of the urgent needs of the college, which require to be immediately met in order to reach this goal, are the following:—(1) A Mosque, where the spiritual aspirations of the teachers and the taught could be satisfied; (2) An up-to-date and copius library containing important English works on all literary and scientific subjects as well as those in Arabic, Persian and Urdu dealing with all branches of Oriental studies; and (3) Not less in importance is a Guest House, where orientalists from the West and the Scholars from the East while passing through the Gateway of India, may halt for a while in order to give the Professors and the alumni of the college the benefit of their learning and views.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:—

It is with great interest that I learn that you have started with 95 pupils on your rolls. This is a promising beginning, but it is obviously no more than a beginning, and it is primarily to the Muhammadan community of the Presidency that we look to carry the work through to its completion and to ensure that the full complement of 400 pupils, for which the College is designed, may be reached at an early date.

There is, however, one very important point in this connection which I should make clear at once. The educational committee of which I spoke just now was emphatically opposed to what it termed "segregate" institutions. I should like to emphasise the fact that the Ismail College is not intended, in any sense, to be a "segregate" institution. Its main object is to provide an all-round University education for Muhammadans, laying stress on those branches of learning which are predominantly Muhammadan, and which have been, perhaps, unduly neglected in this Presidency—the study of classical Arabic and Persian, and of Islamic History and Culture. But the doors of the Ismail College will be open to admit non-Muslims irrespective of caste or creed, and in this way the College will serve a very valuable secondary object, namely the provision of educational facilities for suburban residents and the relief of the congestion in the urban colleges. The ever-increasing tendency to move out into the suburbs has been one of the most marked features in the development of Bombay during the past decade, and it is obviously inadvisable to compel students to come into the city again for their education.

SOLUTION PROVIDED.

The Bombay colleges, with their over-crowded class-rooms, noisy surroundings, and lack of adequate facilities for recreation, have long been a perplexing problem for the University authorities, for which I trust the Government of Bombay has now to some extent provided a solution.

Before unveiling the Tablet, his Excellency congratulated Dr. Rehman and his staff on the excellent beginning that they have made, and all those who had endowed the College with Scholarships.

AUSTRALIA'S SCORE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

At tea interval Australia had made 402 for three wickets.—Reuter.

At the close to-day Australia had made 403 for three wickets in their first innings Bradman being not out with 130.—Reuter

FEISAL PLEASED.

Paris—King Feisal, interviewed by Reuter, expressed satisfaction at his stay in England. He emphasised that there was now not slightest divergence between Britain and Iraq.

Feisal had friendly conversation with Parsot, French High Commissioner in Syria, who is at present on furlough.—Reuter.

TURKO-PERSIAN IMBROGLIO.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Constantinople.—What appears to be Persia's last word in exchange of Turko-Persian notes regarding Kurdish rebellion was received to-day. Note declares that Persian Government cannot under any circumstances consent to military co-operation with Turkey against Kurds in Persian territory This refusal is regarded in Turkish circles as inconsistent with Persia's recent assurances of friendship.—Reuter.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN AHMEDABAD.

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

The Free Press Representative at Ahmedabad telephoned at night—

As a result of the display of force in front of the Government High School by the local authorities and the postponement of the ceremony of Flag Hoisting on the Government High School on the advice of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, there has been considerable resentment in students' circles. At the earnest representation of the students the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee have announced that they have decided that the students of the Government High School shall hoist the National Flag and salute it to-morrow morning. Students of other schools in Ahmedabad have been invited to take part in the function.

This decision has created a flutter in official circles and serious developments are expected to-morrow.

Meanwhile the Head Master of the Government High School has circularised the guardians of the boys in his school to meet him personally to enable him to discuss with them and to decide as to whether the boys should continue to be on the school roll.—Free Press.

GRAVE SPANISH SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Madrid.—Steady decline of Peseta from 43.30 to the pound sterling a fortnight ago to 46¼ yesterday morning, which is ascribed to speculators exploiting the instability of political situation and difficulties connected with the return to constitutional Government, has produced dramatic developments.

Premier Berenguer dashed to-day to Madrid from holiday at Santander after which a decree appeared establishing "Regulating entre" armed with wide powers to prevent speculation in currency.

Further sensation was caused to-day by an official announcement of the resignation of Finance Minister Argueles as the outcome of Cabinet meeting last night. Berenguer is again departing for Santander to interview King.—Reuter.

YEOTMAL SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

YEOTMAL, Aug. 19.

Mr. Krishnarao Sarnokadam led to-day the Pahapal batch of nine volunteers for the Forest Satyagraha, out of which seven were arrested and tried. Mr. Krishnarao, leader, was convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150. Messrs. Rajeshwar and Baliram were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100. The rest were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—Free Press.

SOLDIER CONVICTED OF ROBBERY.

—:o:—

Given One Day's Simple.

MR. DASTUR'S SOLICITUDE FOR HIS FUTURE.

A sentence of one day's simple imprisonment was passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday in convicting Private Fred Wightman of the East Lancashire Regiment on a charge of robbery.

The regimental officer who was present at the trial, requested the Court to pass a lenient sentence in view of the accused's "good character."

The case arose as a result of the arrest of Miss Ida Clark, a nurse in a Turkish Bath in Bombay, on a complaint of robbery lodged with the Colaba Police by Hari Hiru Shirke, a taxi-driver. Private Wightman was arrested by the police subsequently being he chief offender in the robbery.

Miss Ida Clarke was charged before a bench of Honorary Magistrates at the Esplanade Police Court and sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being drunk.

Private Wightman was charged with robbing the taxi-driver.

Hari Hiru (the taxi-driver) examined by Mr. Bailey stated that some soldiers put two girls in his taxi at about 9 p.m. on August 15, just in front of the Prince of Wales Bar near the Town Hall, and the accused got in the car a few paces away and sat between the two girls.

One of the girls, Mrs. Getrude Walcott left the car after some time saying "It is a shame to do this business on the road." The accused then asked the driver to "drive straight" and went to Dhobi Talao and then went to Colaba. He asked the driver to drive to Colaba Point but the sentry objected to their going further. They returned to Wodehouse Bridge and witness asked accused for money to buy patrol and was given Rs. 5. The accused directed witness to proceed to Malabar Hill. From Malabar Hill witness was asked to drive again to Wodehouse Bridge.

The next order of the accused was "back to Malabar Hill" and when they reached the Malabar Hill accused repeated "Now to Colaba." It was now about 11-15 p.m. and witness was asked to drive to Colaba Point. The sentry, objecting, the car was turned back and when it reached a desolate and dark corner, accused shouted "Now stop." The accused then took his lady companion's trocks and tied it round his face in a dramatic manner. His companion was drunk and had no idea of what was going on.

ACCUSED HITS WITNESS WITH SHOES.

Accused then removed Ida's shoes and hit witness thrice on his head saying "Now come on with my five rupee note." Accused then removed all the moneys and the driving license from the pockets of the witness and took to his heels.

Deputy Inspector Bailey (to witness):—What was the lady doing then?

Witness: She was lying senseless in my car.

Witness then took Miss Ida to the Colaba Police Station and lodged a complaint.

Mr. James Andrew, the next witness was cross-examined by the accused.

Accused: Did you see the girls come out of the bar?

Witness: You picked up one of them. Am I not right? (Laughter).

Miss G. Walcote was then examined.

To the Court she admitted "My first drink was brandy mixed with beer. I was dead drunk and tight. Your Worship I don't remember how I left the bar and who removed me."

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied having struck the complainant.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment remarked that it was clear from the evidence that the accused had robbed the complainant but in view of the statement of a regimental officer regarding this good character of the accused, he sentenced him as above remarking "I don't want you to mar your future."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LETTER AND VICEROY.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Gandhiji's letter has not reached Simla to-day but is expected to-morrow. It is understood that no announcement on the peace negotiations will be made till the Viceroy meets Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, probably at the end of August.—A. P.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

All the Youth Guards of the Bombay Youth League are requested to attend the Parade to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at headquarters

Prof. G. M. Jadhav will speak on "How to organise and educate the workers and peasants", to-day at 7 p.m. at the Youth League Headquarters Madon House, Hughes Road, Chaupatty.

Under the auspices of the Youth League a public meeting of the workers will be held at Tardeo Improvement Trust Chawls to-day at 8-30 p.m. Mr. P. R. Lele and others will speak on "Present political situation."

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR

—:o:—

A public meeting of the citizens and voters of G Ward will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the open maidan near Tilak Bridge, opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway Station Dadar, to support Sjt. Shivdas Chapsey's resolution regarding the hoisting of the National Flag over the Corporation Building. Mr. P. R. Lele will preside.

Picketers Jailed.

—:o:—

Mass picketing of foreign cloth shops by Congress volunteers continues like clock work in Bombay.

Ten volunteers arrested for picketing in Fort on Tuesday were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged under the anti-picketing Ordinance.

The Magistrate convicted all of them and passed a uniform sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

TILAK DAY PROCESSION. HERO.

—:o:—

(From The Akali Dal, Bombay.)

As many enquiries from different parts of India have been received about the health of Sirdar Varyamsingh the holder of National Flag who was severely beaten on the 2nd instant on Tilak Procession Day, Akali Dal informs the public that S. Varyam Singh, though very weak, came out of the Congress Hospital on the 9th instant and joined the All India Prisoners' Procession on the 10th. As his health again went ba... he rejoins the Hospital where he is progressing very favourably. Akali Dal takes this opportunity of thanking the Congress Hospital authorities for bestowing great attention on all members of the Dal who were admitted in the hospital after various lathi charges since the Wadala raids.

BAN ON EUROPEAN MANAGED MILLS LIFTED.

—:o:—

The public are hereby informed that an agreement having been arrived at between the Boycott Committee and he following mills and the said mills having given the required undertakings, the ban has been raised.

1. The Colaba Land & Mill Co. Ltd. (Including the Jehangir Wadia Mills). 2. The New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ltd. 3. The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd. 4. The Bombay Industrial Mills Co. Ltd.

TO-DAY'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

6-30 a.m.—Worker's Prabhat Pheri.

9 to 1-30 noon—Distributing literature, street corner meetings and reaffirmation of Lahore Resolution on complete National Independence at these meetings.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

8-30 p.m.—A Ward. Manordas St. Holi Chakla, Fort.

8-30 p.m.—B Ward. Dana Bunder, Argyle Road.

8-30 p.m.—D Ward. Opposite Prabhat Mills, Tardev Congress Office.

9 p.m.—E Ward. Girl's School Compound, Kamatipura 9th Lane.

8-30 p.m.—F Ward Kombdi Gulli, Reay Maidan, Lal Baug.

7-30 p.m.—G Ward. Dharavi Maidan, Dharavi.

At all these meetings resolution will be passed reaffirming the Lahore Congress Resolution on complete National Independence.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 20, 1930.

INSOLENT THREATS.

—:o:—

There were great doings at Calcutta on Monday. The gallant band of Europeans in that city which is determined to save India for the Empire, met and passed a resolution, the object of which is to teach "agitators" a severe lesson. The resolution urged the Calcutta Branch of the European Association to adopt a motion advocating the repeal of the Government of India Act of 1919 and substituting in its place the Morley-Minto reforms, with safeguards. The resolution, however, which is to be officially moved at the meeting of the European Association in Calcutta to-day proposes the approval of the recommendations of the Simon Report "subject to such modifications, where necessary, as shall better ensure strong government, justice to all sections of the community, the preservation of personal rights and complete equality of trading status between the British and Indian subjects of the Crown in India." There is nothing even in the phraseology of this resolution which can induce Indians to believe that the European non-official community in Calcutta has had its eyes opened, that it is prepared to face the realities of the situation or that it realises that in accepting the Simon Report, and insisting upon the preservation of personal rights, which in Indian eyes only means a continuation of privileges, it is re-affirming its die-hard attitude towards India's political advance. But even this die-hardism is dubbed "merely pandering to political agitation" by the firebrands who met at Peliti's and pronounced the necessity of going back to the Morley-Minto reforms. They have, we suppose, openly expressed what a number of Europeans in India privately think. But their insolent threats will have no effect upon Indians. On the contrary, the efforts of these reactionaries will stiffen up the agitation for securing the "substance of independence", and will make India realise the urgency of never departing from the intensive use of the weapon of the boycott—so long as her national demand is not satisfied.

We notice that there is a realisation at recent gatherings of the European community in Bangalore and Bombay of the necessity of not hurting Indian feelings by using insolent language. Mr. James, at the 37th Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, was diplomatic in his assertion of the European demand for safeguards, profuse in his sympathy with Indian aspirations, provided, of course, Indians are content with Dominion Status and asked them "to follow the Irwin way." Somewhere in the middle of his speech his British altruism got the better of his caution and he proclaimed: "If it were possible for India to attain to Independence she should stand free, it is true, but a lonely figure in an unfriendly world." How does Mr. James know that it will be an "unfriendly world" that an "independent" India will have to face? We note his Mickawber efforts ever to be with India so that she may not be "lonely", but a country asserting its right to stand on its own legs is likely to resent the attentions of those who persist in providing it with crutches, indicating by their conduct that so long as they can help it, those crutches will not be taken away.

In Bombay amongst the non-official European community there is a better realisation of the present temper of India and a lesser inclination publicly to beat the Imperialist drum. We understand that at a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Association the proposal put forward by its reactionary element that the delegates at the Round Table Conference representing the European community in India should base their case on the Simon Report, particularly in regard to its die-hard recommendation about no change in the Central administration, was defeated. This is a healthy sign, but we are sure the Calcutta European die-hards will remark when they learn of this disaster that Bombay Europeans are still determined not "to pull themselves out of the mud." Indians will watch with amused interest how far these acrimonious quarrels between two groups of foreign shopkeepers are patched up to show a united front against the Indian demand for "substance of independence."

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

—:o:—

The "Times of India" let loose the vials of its wrath the other day on the devoted head of American journalists, or publicists, who have dared to find fault with Britain and her doings in the Empire on which the sun never sets. The language and reasonng of this Anglo-Indian oracle, when it gets into one of its periodical hysterical outbursts, are impossible to excel and unworthy to be imitated. But the main thesis of the article, making as it does a woeful mixture of a sermon on international etiquette and a declaration of the perfection of the British character and administration,—if only on the ground that Britishers never show the bad taste of the Americans in criticising the criticisable,—needs a little careful examination. It is, of course, for the Americans to say if it is bad manners or worse journalism for the Anglo-Indian high priest to indict a whole nation, merely because some of them have the courage to keep their eyes open when they travel through India, and publish their observations when they return home. For our part we cannot help recalling the pontifical air with which almost every British visitor, from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to the lowest subordinate out of Fleet Street, hastens, after a few weeks' rushing journeyings through India, to record his observations for the enlightenment of the British public. That they do not know the language of the people they are talking about, while the Americans have at least that advantage over the Anglo-Indian publicist, when the former speak somewhat critically of English institutions, is of no import to the "Times of India" and journals of that complexion, when they acclaim these visitors' tales as the embodiment of wisdom and penetration. But, of course, it would not do for such journals to inquire too deeply into the credentials of Anglo-Indian critics of Indian life and sentiment, for not even the Viceroy is informed first-hand about the country he is supposed to govern.

The special occasion, however, for the wrath of the Bori Bunder oracle is the tendency in American journalism to take note of the happenings in India; and particularly the attention paid to Mahatma Gandhi and his letter to the Viceroy. The Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi being not published is the very height of this offence against journalistic good taste, according to this new Messiah. Naturally the writer in our contemporary is silent over the fact that the Viceroy's reply to the leader of a nation was too brief, too insulting, and too undignified to be taken notice of by anyboy who has the slightest notion of what is due on such occasions. But may it not be asked by the American journalist if it is high treason against the majesty of the British Empire to tell the truth as one finds it? The Americans seem to believe, even during his travels, the 'Times of India", in such trifles as liberty of thought and expression. They have an open forum, and are quite willing to listen to the British propagandists, from Sir John Simon to the mercenary hacks who seek from time to time to poison the American mind against India. And because the spokesmen of Indian people cannot afford to send such deputations and propagandise on their own behalf; because the American is always anxious to improve his mind even during his travels, the "Times of India" feels offended that he makes India the occasion for such improvement of his own mind. It is easily intelligible why the Anglo-Indian journalist enthuses over such outbursts against India as those in Miss Mayo's production and becomes indignant when the other side of the medal is presented by some other American. But is that a reason why the Americans should be deterred from making and publishing their observations?

The truth, indeed, lies deeper. The indignation of our contemporary is not simulated, but it is the symptom of a deeper 'malaise' affecting Anglo-American relations. Ludwell Denny's classic work about "America Conquers Britain" is by this time too well-known even in India, for the central theme of that illuminating work to be unfamiliar to our readers. Britain and America are already engaged in a grim struggle about the economic mastery of the world. America has joined the race rather late, but, given her resources, to beat Britain at her own game is a matter of time for her,—and that, too, not time astronomically computed. This is a more protracted and insidious struggle, which is, however, every whit as destructive and ruinous as the most sanguinary war in history. Britain's only strength in the struggle is the possession of India; and the prestige and wealth that she derives from that possession are her invaluable assets in her search for world domination. If America, now, can show her up to be the humbug that she is in India; if America can tell the world the truth about the Indian people's attitude towards her rule, the British people cannot but be afraid for their own skin. Hence the touchiness to the point of hysteria of the British publicist on American criticism of Britain's policy in India, of her methods of economic as well as political domination. Mahatma Gandhi's famous letter containing the Eleven Points was an unanswerable indictment of the economic policy of our present rulers; and that that letter should have been given prominence in the American press is naturally gall and wormwood to the Anglo-Indian journalist. Sir John Simon is sent out by his colleagues of the British governing classes to instil into American minds his own brand of British propaganda, which for the moment the Indian people are unwilling or unable to counteract. But must that fact be used to preclude America from knowing or speaking the truth about British rule in India? Or will they guard the real tale of British domination in India as a family skeleton, that no one will be allowed even to peep at?

THE 'C' CLASS PRISONER.

—:o:—

The conviction of a large number of educated Indians, who, as Satyagrahis, were guilty of technical breaches of law, and their being classed, except in a few cases, as ordinary prisoners have had the result of bringing to light the horrors of the dehumanising process that goes on in our jails, a process which is a direct violence to the principles of modern penology. Officialdom does not like this exposure. The communique issued by the Government of the Punjab regarding the grave allegations made about the treatment of political prisoners in the Gujarat Special Jail shows the anxiety of the Punjab authorities to brush away summarily as false and untenable complaints about bad treatment. Communiques issued by other local Governments indicate the same tendency to deny bad treatment, the same indifference to the humanitarian necessity of effecting radical reform not only in the treatment of political prisoners but also in that of the ordinary "C" Class prisoner. But the public protest against such treatment will grow, as more political prisoners are able to narrate their jail experiences. Mr. Devidas Gandhi, who was suddenly transferred from the Special Jail, at Gujarat in the Punjab to the Sabarmati Jail, was able to give "en route" to Ahmedabad his impressions of the treatment to which the "C" Class prisoner is subjected. Bad food which is "positively harmful to health," and a number of vexatious and revolting restrictions are his lot. If the Satyagrahi prisoners take up the case of the ordinary convict and represent his grievances, punishment awaits them. Mr. Devidas says: "We sent a most courteous communication in which we put forward suggestions which admitted of no serious challenge to their justice. We did not receive so far even an acknowledgment, but we have received something else instead—these daily transfers of which you hear so often now." But it is not only in the Punjab that the ordinary convict suffers from the dehumanising process and the educated prisoners who espouse his cause are punished. A gentleman who was released recently from prison, after having undergone detention in three different jails in the Bombay Presidency narrates in the interview with him we published yesterday the humiliating treatment meted out to the "C" Class prisoner. Are the revolting food parade, the inhuman manner in which prisoners are forced to finish answering calls of nature, the scanty clothing allowed them, the unhealthy food, the badly ventilated and vermin-infected cells in certain jails —consistent with civilised canons of Government?

MY JEWELS.

—:o:—

As the Roman matron had,
Have I jewels, lass and lad.
In my country's hour of need,
Give I these with pride indeed.
First is "J," my darling girl.
Tossing back a wayward curl.
Sitting at her "Charka" dear,
Flies she hard, "Swaraj" to near!
Then comes "N" whose serious eyes,
Great intent doth make more wise;
Only seven, leaves his ball
Joyfully at "Takli's" call!
There is yet a smaller "N,"
Doing all within his ken;
"Let us boycott British things,"
Lustily he ever sings.
Last comes. "P", my youngest boy,
Everybody's pet and joy;
Baby, who can only say,
"Gandhiji-ki-jai, jai, jai"!

"SEVIKA."

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

KOHEDAMAN REVOLT SUPPRESSED.

(BY G. K. N.)

In view of the Afghan Independence Day which was celebrated on the 17th in Bombay on the initiative of Sardar Abdur Razzaq Khan, the Consul for Afghanistan, the following authentic information regarding our friendly neighbours would be most welcome to the friends of peace and international concord:

The recent trouble in Afghanistan was largely due to the mutual vendetta cherished by the Afghans in general, on the one hand, and the dwellers of the district of Kohedaman, which produced Bacha Saqao, on the other. The rising was supported, unfortunately, by some of the officials of ex-King Amanullah. They attempted to imitate Bacha Saqao, hoping that just as the latter had captured Amanullah's Government with a handful of men they, too, could bring about a similar coup in Nadirshah's time. The attempt was a failure because of the vigilance of King Nadirshah, who had his eye on the turbulent spirits. In accordance with his policy of reconciliation, they were treated with kindness in the hope of neutralizing their ambition. As usual the King's mildness was taken for infirmity. Some of these officials were actually enlisted in the Royal Body Guard, known as "Sarosh." (How these ancient Persian terms have penetrated all over Asia?!). Some were promoted even to be "Naibe Salars."

THE FIRST EXPEDITION.

Government received information that about 2000 of the malcontents intended to swoop down on Paghman, the summer residence of the Kabul kings. Forces were despatched under Naibe Salar Mohamed Ghaws Khan. Had the forces arrived on the spot only an hour later the rebels would have occupied an almost impregnable position totalling in force 20,000. The first expedition against the insurgents was supported by another under Naibe Salar Abdul Vakil Khan. This soldier had been a trusted Officer of the Government since the days of Amir Abdur Rehman Khan. When he was a few miles away from Kohedaman he phoned to the Governor-General of the district asking his advice whether he should proceed further since he was already benighted. He was told on the phone that the coast was clear. Hence Abdul Vakil Khan advanced but with a handful of men in a lorry. He reached Kohedaman at two o'clock in the morning and was ambushed by about a thousand people who started a fussilade from the thick vine-grove under cover of the encircling mud-walls. The General put up a stout defence but was over-powered by numbers. Wounded, he crawled into a Nala for the night. At day-break the enemy found him semi-conscious but could not recognise him. When the General's identity was subsequently discovered he was put into prison.

Meanwhile a third detachment was despatched, the villagers giving all needed help. In the battle which ensued, lasting for nearly 24 hours, the brigands were driven back being at a rough estimate about 5000. On the news of the Government's victory spreading around, a fresh lashkar of 20,000 was raised. It was supported by the Government troops with sufficient ammunition. Kohedomanis were now pounced upon and villarges after village was destroyed. Many thousands were taken prisoners, and, there is now no fort or a substantial house left standing in the Kohedaman region.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS SUCCESS.

Success followed success. The different clans of the Zajiz, Mangals, Zadrans, Waziris hastened to succour Government spontaneously. Kabul, where they gathered, hummed with the din of their war-dance. The sight was uncommonly picturesque. By now no more expedition was necessary. But the enthusiastic loyalists could hardly be held back. Excited and indignant against their old enemy whom they considered to be the cause of the partial ruin of Afghanistan, they pressed and got permission from the Government and visited their wrath upon the now hapless Kohedamanis.

An incident in this rebellion worthy of note is the conduct of some of the brigands who slaughtered with their own hands their wives and children so that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy and then shot the Naibe Salar Abdul Vakil Khan and other prisoners from among the Government troops whom they had captured before engaging in battle. Abdul Vakil Khan's death was a cause of great sorrow to the Government, he being one of the most devoted servants of the Crown. A Mullah was also put to death. The body of the deceased

(Continued on page 7.)

PLACE OF MONKS IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

WHAT SWAMI VIVEKANANDA SAID.

(BY A MONK.)

The present political movement, starting as it did only in April last, has broken down the prison walls of different provinces and reached the farthest corner of the country. It has been an All-India agitation and has awakened the sons of the soil to a nascent National consciousness. One of the most remarkable features of this movement is the awakening of the women whose wonderful work in this connection has given a great impetus to it. The awakened India to-day calls back to one's mind the prophetic pronouncement of the patriot saint of India. How beautifully he narrates the picture of the Modern India that loomed large before his eyes more than thirty years ago. "The longest night," speaks the great Swami Vivekananda in one of his speeches in India, "seems to be passing away, the sorest troubles seem to be coming to an end at last, the seeming corps appears to be awakening and a voice is coming to us. Like a breeze from the Himalayas, it is bringing life into the almost dead bones and muscles, the lethargy is passing away, and only the blind cannot see, or the perverted will not see, that she is awakening, this motherland of ours from her deep long sleep ..... None can resist her any more; never is she going to sleep any more; no outward power can hold her back any more; for the infinite giant is rising to her feet."

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

Of course, the bureaucratic Government has resorted to ruthless repression. This repression has, no doubt, added considerably to the sufferings and miseries of the people and widened irrevocably the gulf between the rulers and the ruled. But these, on the contrary, have not only proved a panacea for all communal evils that had been infecting the Indian atmosphere for some time past, but are now acting as blessing in disguise. Now, the Hindus and Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians are all one, harmoniously united and sworn to the same service for their Motherland. They, knowing themselves to be Indians first and Indians last, are ever ready to present a united front. The administration of a Curzon, or a Irwin is never detrimental to a country's cause but it serves as an incentive to the spark that flares up the flame of a strong national consciousness.

In these days of sweeping prosecutions, it is natural for a nationalist to invite the people of all creeds and denominations to rally round the banner of the nation. Some of them seeing the monks take no public part in it may even ask, why should the monks seek solitude at such a critical movement; why should they not join us? Is there no place for them in this movement? Is not their life a sacrifice on the altar of welfare of the Motherland?

A MATURE MANIFESTATION.

It is quite natural for a Nationalist to interrogate in the aforesaid way and the answer to the query is not far to seek. The different limbs in a body do not function in the same way. Each has a different part to play and each in its place is the best. To think is the work of the brain while to translate the thoughts into deeds is the work of the hands and other organs of action. Thoughts and deeds supplement each other. Thoughts, when intense, transform into actions. Every movement is a manifestation of some healthy thought force that works in the atmosphere of a country for ages. The atmosphere is full of thought pulsations, good or bad, which, travelling like light waves for hundreds of years, meet an object or objects that will vibrate in unison with them. The present political movement is not a sudden outburst, but a mature manifestation of similar thought forces of the selfless souls of India in her different ages. India is a believer in the immortality of souls. The body dies but the disembodied soul lives and moves thereafter. The soul of a Dadabhai and a Deshbandhu, a Tilak, a Gokhale and a Lajpat Rai still exists and inspires millions of

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Simon's Sympathy.

Sir John Simon has begun his propaganda across the Atlantic in favour of those elements in British politics that are anxious to impress the Canadians and Americans with the might of Britain's achievement in India and her determination to proceed with her work as "Trustee." He referred in his speech to a Toronto gathering to the "valuable services of an unswayed referee" which were necessary "to compose claims and avert the clash between races." Sir John Simon may pat himself and his colleagues on the back but was his investigation an inquiry by "unswayed referees"? He sympathises with Indian Nationalists. He certifies that they were striving to raise the status and condition of their country" but the recommendations in his report are an outrageous negation of the demands of Indian Nationalism.

At Loggerheads.

It is interesting to notice the mutual recrimination in which members of the Tory Party are at present indulging. The orthodox Conservatives, who recognise Mr. Baldwin's leadership, will have nothing to do with the promoters of "Empire Free Trade", the Beaverbrook section, which has the advantage of a good Press and plenty of finance to back up its case. But the entry into the field of election of candidates set up by this section is sure to raise difficulties for the average Tory voter. At the Bromley by-election there are four candidates, the Conservative, the Liberal, the Labour and also the Empire Free Trader. This split in Tory ranks is, of course, of great political profit to the Labour Party. Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues have every chance of continuing in office undisturbed. The Opposition Parties dare not face a general election. All the greater reason, therefore, that the Labour Government should tackle the Indian problem with courage. The old cry that they are in office but not in power cannot be continued now.

German Students' Union.

Indian youth can learn a great deal in the matter of organisation and corporate activity from the efforts German students are making to unite themselves into a great federation embracing not only university students but also boys and girls studying in the high schools. Some years ago the various provincial organisations established a Union of German students and this Union holds an annual conference. This year the Union held its annual conference at Breslau and amongst the resolutions passed with a view "to help as a corporate body more effectively in furthering national development" was one which shows how the German Government realises the utility of giving official recognition to the various students' organisations. The resolution drew attention to the fact that not all students' organisations, affiliated to the central body, had been as yet officially recognised, and recommended that those students whose sectional unions had not yet received such recognition should as a protest abstain from participating in the celebrations to commemorate the establishment of the German Republic. Evidently this threat is expected to bring the Government round to the view that it is politic to recognise all properly constituted students' organisations.

"The Weekly Herald."

We welcome the "Weekly Herald" published from the Riyasat Press, Delhi. The journal is launched, as it says, "on a troubled sea, with reports of shipwreck and sinking by mine and torpedo, coming in from all quarters, but this should serve to make the task of navigation the more entrancing"—specially as the navigator, in the present instance, is Mr. B. G. Horniman. Weeklies in Western countries exert great influence on the conduct of public affairs. In India the number of such weeklies is a very small one and the "Weekly Herald," we have no doubt, will be a welcome addition to their list.

42 PATELS RESIGN IN SIRSI.

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Account Books Returned With Pomp To Collector's Office

KARNATAKA SATYAGRAHA BULLETIN CONTINUES

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 17.

Baburao Mutalik who was recently convicted to 6 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 300 for alleged criminal trespass into a toddy tree-foot booth, was acquitted on appeal yesterday by the Sessions Judge Mr. Lokur. The Sessions Judge remarked that the case was an after-thought and is not sustained by the evidence brought forward. Mr. Mutalik was the eader of the toddy-tree cutting programme of the Congress in a village near Dharwar.

After the raid of the Hubli Seva Dal Office, in connection with the cyclo-styled Satyagraha Bulletin in which a cyclo-style and a typewriter were carried away by the police, the Karnataka Satyagraha Bulletin is still appearing as usual and is being sold in important centres. Yesterday and the day before the police, confiscated some copies of the bulletin and detained the volunteer who was selling them and made a panchnama.

42 Patels of the Sirsi Taluka, where Forest Satyagraha is in full force, resigned their jobs and carried their account books in procession and with pomp to the Mamlatdar's office and handed them over. Great enthusiasm prevails. About 50 Satyagrahis have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to one year.

SIR J. SIMON PROFESSES "GREAT SYMPATHY FOR NATIONALISTS"!

—:o:—

Admits Country Cannot be Governed By Act Of Parliament Alone.

LONODN, Aug. 19.

Toronto.—Speaking at Canadian and Empire Clubs, Sir John Simon said that the British administration had given India faith in its impartiality and justice. Peace was needed for the furtherance of progress and unity, and the valuable services of an unswayed referee were required to compose claims and avert a clash between races. Sir J. Simon expressed great sympathy for Nationalists who were striving to raise the status and condition of their country. He declared that the Indian constitution must be flexible, and take account of the spirit of the country, for no land could be governed by Act of Parliament alone. There must be full consultation with different elements in India and great patience.—Reuter.

HAJI OF TURANGZAI STILL ACTIVE.

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Airoplanes Fired At.

MUSSAZAI'S WANT PEACE.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 19.

There were no military nor air operations yesterday, and with the exception, possibly, of some small parties of tribesmen, which may still be sheltering in caves in the trans-border hills to the south-west and south of Peshawar District, the Afridis appear now definitely to have dispersed to their homes. The Haji of Turangzai is, however, still active among the Mohmands and Mohmand and Afridi emissaries are working among the Mamunos and Utman Khel of Barang.

A car containing two British Officers and two sepoys was fired at in the Khyber, above Jamrud on the 17th afternoon by a gang of six men, but Afridi Khassadars engaged the gang and drove them off without sustaining any loss. In Khurram area, the operations were suspended by the Air Force as the Massazais have made definite overtures for settlement, and the Political Agent has arranged to interview their Jirga on 22nd instant.

ANOTHER LASHKAR COLLECTED

Agitation, however, is spreading amongst the other tribes and the Ahmadzai Ghilzai have collected a Lashkar on Peiwar Kotal in the neighbourhood of Utsar and Bargawisar. Reconnoitering aeroplanes have been heavily fired on from these two points, and militia pickets in Upper Kurram have also been fired on from Utsar.

Adequate defensive dispositions have been made by the Kurram militia and village levies, whose spirit is excellent. The Royal Air Force were employed on reconnaissance over Khattak district, between Kohat and Bannu, and fifty armed men were seen moving sixteen miles south of Tehri.—A. P.

SAHNI-HAROON SUKKUR INVESTIGATIONS.

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125 Villages "Plundered & Devastated."

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

Prof. Sahani, President of the All-Sind Hindu Association, and Haji Abdulla Haroon, who have both returned from investigations in Sukkuar have issued separate press statements. The former says that over 125 villages have been "plundered and devastated" and Hindus have largely been the victims.

The Haji believes that a number of dead bodies have been thrown in the Indus river, and there is great desire expressed, particularly by Muslims, that the ends of justice can only be met by enquiries by a third party who is neither Hindu nor Mahomedan.—A. P.

Cloth Merchants Pledges To War Council.

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A majority of the retail sale foreign cloth merchants have signed pledge to the War Council to the effect that:—

hey would not send any foreign cloth outside Amritsar in British India or Indian States.

They would not sell the remaining stock of foreign cloth and that they would get it sealed by the War Council.

They will sell the foreign cloth after the 15th Octobe after obtaining the pervious permission of the War Council.

Whosoever will dishonour the above conditions will ge punished with picketing or fine or both.—Free Press.

NEW PUNJAB DICTATOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

Lathi Raj In Amritsar.

DUTT'S AND BHAGAT-

LAHORE, Aug. 19.

Choudhury Mohamed Amin, the 9th Dictator of the Punjab War Council was arrested under Section 108 of the Penal Code and is kept in the Borstal Jail. He is placed in "C" class.

EXCESSES AT AMRITSAR.

Considerable panic prevails at Amritsar owing to the alleged police excesses perpetrated on peaceful citizens. last midnight. It is alleged that about 60 policemen headed by European officials paraded the city at 11-30 p.m. and maltreated everybody they came across. People who were sleeping on streets, lanes, etc. were roused and beaten.

Balamokand Bhatia and other city fathers made enquiries and rendered relief to the victims. The city is observing complete hartal to-day as a protest against the Police excesses.

DUTT'S CONDITION.

The condition of political prisoners who are on hunger-strike in Lahore and Multan jails is reported to be very serious and great anxiety is felt. To-day is the 27th day of Dutt, 21st day of Bhagat and 26th day of Sherjang. Bhagat is very weak and is getting headache. He is fed by force.

Dutt in Multan jail also is extremely weak the climatic condition adding much to his suffering. He has lost 20 lbs. in weight and speaks almost in whispers. All interviews have been stopped, he is unable even to stand up. Sherajang can only stand resting against the wall occasionally when needed.

THREE SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS ARRESTED

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AMRITSAR, Aug. 19.

A huge meeting was held in Guruke Mahal under the auspices of the Nawjivan Bharat Sabha on on Friday night The place was occupied by the police and no one was permitted to take a seat on it. But later on the police cleared the stage.

One member stood up and declared himself to be the President of the Nawjivan Bharat Sabha which has been declared unlawful. The Police Sub-Inspector informed him that he was under arrest. He surrendered himself to the police. Two more members stood up one by one and they were arrested. When the fourth member declared himself he was not arrested.

Resolutions congratulating those who were arrested were passed unanimously at a meeting which was held on the spot.

COLLEGES ARE MERE CRAMMING INSTITUTIONS.

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(Continued from page 1.)

cular areas, this University might be enabled to concentrate on Bombay city and its immediate neighbourhood. It is obvious that for the fulfilment of its high objects the University should directly operate in some such limited area only.

DRAWBACKS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

A drawback in our present system is that in spite of all efforts we have not succeeded in doing away with the evil of cramming.

A further drawback of the present system is that the University is in no sense a teaching body with regard to ts undergraduates, and only imperfectly so with regard to postgraduate, study and reseach. Each registered High School is a separate entity in itself and so is each affiliated College. There can be no University or inter-collegiate lectures for the undergraduates while the Colleges are spread over the whole Presidency. An essential condition for a teaching University is that its Colleges should all be grouped together at the same place as the University. The duty of a Universi is primarily towards its undergraduates who stand in need of its teaching and guidance. It would not be correct to call a University a teaching University on the strength of its unty is primarily towards its undertaking only postgraduate teaching and research. The gramers of the Act have purported to convert the University into a teaching and research. The fra- teaching University with regard to all postgraduate work by a somewhat ingenious method. All candidates for postgraduate degrees are required to work under University Professors or 'teachers' for two years. The University can nominate a teacher from any affiliated College as a University 'teacher' for this purpose. So far the University has undertaken direct postgraduate teaching in Economics and Sociology only, and even here it permits rivals. It is the ambition of every affiliated Arts College to be able to teach its students up to the highest Arts degree, viz., the M.A. The Professor who teaches Economics in the B.A. class is generally considered fit to teach the M.A. students in that subject, and the University may appoint him a 'University teacher.'

AN ANOMALY.

Under such circumstances, many students would naturally prefer to remain in their own Colleges for postgraduate studies in Economics. In the other subjects postgraduate teaching on the part of the University consists merely in recognizing certain teachers from the various affiliated Colleges for conducting postgraduate teaching in their respective Colleges. These teachers are said to be 'appointed' by the University as University teachers' for conducting postgraduate teaching on its behalf, although the University pays them neither salary nor remuneration and has no manner of direct control over them. An anomaly which has arisen is, that such famous Institutions as the Tata Science Research Institute at Bangalore and the Bhandarkar Sanskrit Research Institute at Poona, which were formerly regarded as training grounds for our graduates specialising in Science and Sanskrit respectively, are no longer competent for postgraduate teaching as they are not 'affiliated' Colleges and the members of their staffs cannot threfore be recognized as 'University teachers.'

Another defect in our present system is that it takes little count of our past history and institutions, and leaves us without those necessary safeguards which are to be found in the restraining influences of religion.

Imperfect as in many respects our University is, it has done and is doing much valuable work. We cannot feel too grateful to it for having introduced us to western light and learning. The University was started in 1857 with the best of good will. Government has consistently supported the University and has by its means brought the latest European knowledge within the reach of Indian students. Besides itself maintaining certain Schools and Colleges Government has subsidised private Schools and Colleges, and has directly helped the University with an annual grant.

POLICEMAN'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

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An exciting incident happened at Bhuleshwar on Tuesday evening. A man was selling Congress Bulletins at Kumbharwada at about 7 p.m. when police constable No. 1176 caught hold of the man, and, it is alleged, after assaulting him seized the bulletins. The incident drew a large crowd who protested against the constable's conduct. Ultimately, the constable left the place.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

(Continued From Page 6.)

General was brought to Kabul and given a befitting funeral, the Prime Minister and other ministers attending. King Nadir Khan paid his final tribute to his liege with the recitation of Fateha as the principal mourner from the Dilkusha Palace.

The loyal warriors were permitted to carry the booty as war prize from Kohedaman. The reports may be exaggerated but they are worth giving as I have received them. No less than three crores of rupees worth of property, it seems, fell into the hands of the loyalists. For a number of days lines of caravans were seen leaving Kabul for the surrounding villages, laden with spoils secured from the Kohedamanis, whose land now is a barren waste of ground. The district of Kohedaman, it will be remembered, was the treasury where the wealth looted by Bacha Saqao was safeguarded.

A STABLE GOVERNMENT.

Many of the leaders of the rebellion have been put to death. Several hundreds have been captured. A few have been banished the land. Afghanistan is now sufficiently strong to withstand similar attacks, if they occur. The rebellion was a test of the devotion of the Afghans to their sovereign. The spontaneous succour rendered to the Government is a guarantee of its stability.

A circumstances which merits special emphasis in chronicling this little war is the fact that the destruction of the rebels was mostly accomplished by the people themselves. The part played by the Government was a minor one. And as regards the unfortunate heavy loss of life and destruction of property, they were due not to the sternness of the ruling authorities but to the eagerness of vengeance sought by the majority of the Afghans themselves.

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PICKETERS SENTENCED.

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Process Against Secretary Nari Sangh.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Process under the Press Act was issued by the Police Magistrate, Alipore, aginst Simati Labanyaprobha Dutt, Secretary Nari Sangha Bhowanipore, for alleged publication of a leaflet without showing the name of the printer or the press.

The same Magistrate sentenced Mohar Singh, a Punjabi, to three months' rigorous imprisonment wanipur area. He also sentenc- for picketing liquor shop in Bhowed Satyendranath De and Balabir Singh to three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 158 I. P. C. having hired services for unlawful act, the accused were arrested at the office of South Calcutta District Congress where the pickets were alleged to be recruited.

Of the nine including the medical practitioner arrested at Munshirhat (Howrah) for picketing excise shops, two were released by S. D. O. Howrah on giving an undertaking. The Case of the seven was adjourned.

JUNGLE SATYAGRAHA IN BERAR.

Seventh Centre Opened At Basim.

(From A Correspondent)

AKOLA, Aug. 18.

A new and 7th centre of jungle Satyagraha was opened yesterday at Basim. A batch of 4 volunteers under Mahadeorao Datar offered Satyagraha in the forest of Surkundi near Basim. The batch was given a hearty send-off by the people and broke the forest law in the presence of 4,000 spectators.

Alegaon and Boregaon centres were closed yesterday after working for seven and three days, respectively.

A ARRESTS.

Dr. Kulkarni of Mehekar, Mr. Hiralal of Balapur, Mr. Dabir, Pleader and Trimbakrao Pathak the Secretary of the Congress Committee Basim. Baliram Mehare of Sirso have been arrested under 117.

Hivarkhed and Kurum centres are working vigorously. There were 8 and 3 arrests respectively at these centres yesterday volunteers are pouring in and more centres may be opened.

AUSTRALIA'S 371 FOR 3 WICKETS.

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LONDON, August 19.

Resuming their third wicket partnership in Australia's first innings in the fifth test match to-day, Bradman and Kippax remained unseparated till 263 was put on board when Kippax was dismissed. At lunch interval Australian total was 371 for three wickets—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA—(1st Innings).

Woodfull	c Duckworth	b
Peebles		54
Ponsford	b Peebles	110
Bradman	(not out)	27
Kippax	(not out)	11
Extras		13
Total	(for 2 wickets)	215

—R. O. W.

PLACE OF MONK IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 6.)

people of the country with a unique patriotic zeal.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

Theory proceeds, practice and thought, deed. Thought force is the very life and spirit of all activities. The act of contributing to the world of healthy thoughts and ideas is in no way an insignificant service. In any walk of life whatsoever it has an important part to play. The monks, who are given to contemplative life, are, no doubt, the fittest persons to carry on this onerous task. It is they who have, as yet, kept the Indian world of thought alive. Can it be a fact that the monks who consider their life an oblation on the altar of welfare of the world do not pray for the well-being, peace and prosperity of their country and countrymen? Should any one believe, the monks who are true to themselves, and true to God, are not true to their country and countrymen who feed and foster them in every way? It is one of their first and foremost duties, to pray for the good of all. Believe, they bless you, all and sundry, from their seats in the mountain caves and forest recesses. May you all be blessed with muscles of iron, nerves of steel and, above all, a resolute will that helps you to bear up all the troubles and trials of your life—is their heart's constant prayer. Believe, it is their thought force that intensifies all healthy atmosphere, social, political or religious of a country. Theirs is to work with the spirit of a thing. All healthy changes, social, political or religious, are but the manifestation of spiritual forces. Let them be in their respective places whence they can work miracles.

There is, of course, another class of monks who have taken to the life of service and renunciation: They adjust the contemplative to the active side of their life and live in towns or villages. Their life is not a life of idle speculation but a real actualisation of the principle, "Be and make". It is an effort to manifest the innate perfection and divinity already in one as well as to help others to bud and blossom their character. Their life, a synthesis as it is of all apparent contradictions, is a vow to render any aid physical, intellectual, moral or spiritual, to the suffering humanity irrespective of caste, colour or creed. Whoever can do a bit of this work does the best and greatest service to a people and country. It would be but a poor recompense if they be asked to leave their place and come down to take part in any other movement.

BEWARE OF TEMPTATIONS.

Only beware of all sorts of temptations and allurements that may occasionally tempt you away. Beware also of the iron hands in velvt gloves of your Government. Forget not your vow. Sink you, therefore, the spirit of differences that eats into the vitals of nationalities, into the lake of oblivion for ever. Be one and pure. Unity is purity. Remember that "this nationalship of ours," exhorts the illustrious Swami Vivekananda on another occasion, "ye, children of the immortal bliss, my countrymen, has been plying for ages carrying civilization and enriching the whole world with its inestimable treasures. For scores of shining years this nationalship has been ferrying across the ocean of life and has taken millions of souls to the other shore, beyond all misery. But to-day it may have sprung a leak and got damaged through your own fault, or whatever cause it matters not. What would you who have placed yourselves in it do? Would you go about cursing it and quarrelling among yourselves or would you not unite together and put your best efforts to stop the holes? Let us all give our hearts blood to it. If we fail in the attempt let us all sink and die together with blessings and not curses on our lips." These are the expressions of the heart of an ideal monk. Do they not speak sufficiently of the exuberance of patriotism in a monk?

DR. NANDLAL KEPT IN SOLITARY CELLS.

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Loaves Cooked In Water Served

SHEIKHUPURA (PUNJAB) Aug. 19.

Dr. Nandlal, Secretary, Congress Committee, Sheikhupura and S. Nihal Singh who were arrested under Section 108 Cr P. C. are also being kept in solitary cells for full 24 hours. They are taken out only during the meal hours in the morning and evening. The loaves they are being supplied with, it is alleged, contain sand and dirt and that loaves cooked in water are served for sauce.

It is stated, they have addressed a letter to the Deputy Commissioner asking for immediate redress, and threatening to go on hunger strike if the present treatment is continued.—Free Press.

KERALA VOLUNTEER DIES IN JAIL.

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More Arrests And Convictions

(From Our Kerala Correspondent)

CALICUT, Aug. 16.

Mr. Rama Kutty Panikkar, a volunteer undergoing imprisonment in the Cannanore Central Jail, died on the 11th inst. after a short illness. Shortly after the news spread in the town, several leading citizens proceeded to the jail and the body of the volunteer was taken to the cremation ground in procession. A public funeral was held at which a large number of people were present and there were cries of "Jais" while the cremation was taking place. It is understood that the brother of the deceased volunteer, one Gopala Krishna Panikkar, is also undergoing imprisonment in the same jail

SENTENCES IN CANNANORE.

Five volunteers who were arrested in Cannanore on the Abkakri Sales day for defying the District Magistrate's order prohibiting picketing of liquor and toddy shops were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. They have been removed to the Cannanore Central Jail. Seven volunteers were released from the same jail on the 13th instant, having undergone their terms of imprisonment.

ARRESTS IN CALICUT.

Two more volunteers who proceeded to picket the toddy shop at Kallayi yesterday were arrested by the police. Two volunteers who picketed the Payyanakkal toddy shop in the town were arrested on the 13th instant and removed to the Kallai Police Station. It is understood that volunteers in batches of two will continue to picket the toddy shops every day.

SENTENCES IN PALGHAT.

The batch of eleven volunteers who were arrested in Palghat on the annual Abkari Sales day for picketing the sales who were tried on the morning of the 11th instant by the local stationary Sub-Magistrate. The accused were charged under Sections 143 and 188, Cr. P. C., for being members of an unlawful assembly and for defiance of an order promulgated by the District Magistrate against picketing. All the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and one month's simple imprisonment under Sections 143 and 188, Cr. P. C., respectively, the sentences to run concurrently.

Sentences in Kerala now total 237.

SWADESHI CIGARETTES

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New Gwalior Industry.

(From A Correspondent.)

A new industry is being started in India, with Indian Capital and labour and under Indian Management. The Pradhan Tobacco Company of Gwalior, who have been growing the Virginian type of Tobacco on more than five hundred acres of their own estates at Gwalior, Narvan and Ujjain Districts of the Gwalior State and had been supplying their high class tobacco to well-known foreign makers of cigarettes for a number of years have now decided to make cigarettes in India and have equipped a cigarettes Factory at Purani Chhavni, Gwalior with latest plants and machinery. All the processes of cigarette-making from start to finish will be carried out here and the product will thus be Indian from the leaf to the finished article. All the materials used in the manufacture of the cigarettes will be Indian, excepting the cigarettes paper, which will be Chinese. The producing capacity of the factory at the start will be 10,00,000 cigarettes per day and arrangements are made to increase the output according to demand. The factory is expected to be in thorough working order by the middle of next month when the proprietor of the factory proposes to invite prominent national leaders and representatives of the Press to Gwalior to show them the working of the factory from start to finish.

The first samples turned out by the factory are pronounced by connoisseurs to be as good as foreign makes. The price at which the cigarettes are proposed to be sold compare very favourably with those of similar cigarettes sold in India. Messrs. Kisen, Shroff and Co., of Bulsara House, 306 Thakurdwar Road, Bombay are appointed sole representatives of the Factory for the Bombay Presidency.

"NAVJIVAN PRESS" LAND.

—:o:—

Meant For Press Employees Colony.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

The notice of land assessment served on the management of "Nawjivan" Press was for the land which the management had purchased recently with a view to build a colony for Press employees to live in and not the land on which the building in which the Press is located stands. That land is under private ownership.—Free Press.

NATIONAL FLAG ON MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

—:o:—

Matunga's Mandate.

A meeting of the voters of F ward was held on Saturday night in Napoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) to give a mandate to the F ward representatives on the Municipal Corporation for supporting Mr. Shivdas Chapsy's resolution to hoist the National Flag on the Corporation building.

Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, a municipal councillor, presided.

After a brief introductory remark he called upon Mr. Narainlal Bansilal to address the meeting.

Mr. Narainlal speaking in Hindi explained the significance of the National Flag and the necessity for hoisting it on the Municipal Corporation. He impressed upon the audience the necessity of giving a clear mandate to their representatives as to what they should do when the question comes up for discussion

Mr. P. R. Nilakantier, Secretary, local Congress Committee then moved a resolution giving the necessary mandate to F ward representatives.

He said that their representatives, unlike the worthy luminaries of the so-called Progressive Party, Mr H. P. Mody and others, should move with the times and carry out the wishes of their respective constituency and vote for the resolution as per their considered decision and clear mandate.

Then Mr. Shivdas Chapsy was called upon to address the meeting. He briefly explained the history of the resolution and expressed his opinion that at least 50 representatives out of the 76 elected would vote for his resolution and thus vindicate the honour of the National Flag. To those hesitating councillors who feared that the time was not opportune for this resolution in view of some of the stalwarts of the Congress Party being behind the prison bars, he said this was just the time to press the resolution as those who were not for the country would be exposed in their true colours and could be noted in the black list when the next election came. He also stated that if the resolution was now defeated he would again bring it after 3 months and try his chance once again.

Mr. K S. S. Iyer also spoke in support of the resolution after which the president made his concluding remarks.

He said that this was the time when Indians were on their trial and if the elected members of the Corporation failed in their duty to support the resolution, they would be exposing themselves for public ridicule and never find a place in the next elected representatives. He appealed to the voters to watch the actions of their representatives and put the resolution to vote. The resolution was unanimously passed and with a vote of thanks to the chair and various speakers, the meeting came to aclose.

DACOITS ROUNDED UP.

—:o:—

Two Victims On Frere Road.

In the early hours of Sunday morning, two persons became the victims of a gang of dacoits at the same place on Frere Road, one of them being stabbed to death.

The culprits, armed with dangerous weapons, posted themselves near the Burmah Oil Company at Frere Road, and their first victim was a muccadum employed in the Port Trust. The latter while returning home at about 3 a. m. on Sunday was waylaid and attacked by a gang of hooligans who demanded money from him and threatened him with knives. The gang examined him and relieved him of all he had. When he was about to leave, two of the party came from behind and saying "If you report the incident to the police the whole gang will be after you."

ANOTHER VICTIM.

The next victim was an old Brahmin, who was on his way to Mankeshwar Temple at Sewri to offer his morning prayers. A party of about a dozen people rushed at him at the identical place, and demanded that he should part with all his money.

The Brahmin is stated to have said that he had no money with him, and asked them not to touch his person, as he was on his way to the temple. The party enraged at this stabbed him. Some time later his relatives got information that he was lying dead on the road. The police, on being communicated with, arrived on the spot and instituted inquiries.

Some of the bad characters of the locality, about thirty in number have been rounded up, and three of them namely: Kali alias Papa Hussain, Ayab alias Ganja and Mahomed Saddick have been detained in police custody.

These three men are suspected to be implicated in the offence.

The name of the Brahmin is Mohanji.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

In spite of heavy decline in New York futures, the local market ruled firm owing to market absence of sellers. The feeling is bullish and most of the operators being long, the local market is showing considerable strength. Broach A/M. opened at Rs. 203/ and after declining to Rs. 207/14 advanced on steady covering. Liverpool opening cables were firm and quotations at 5-30 p m. closed as under:—

Broach J/A	132/8
Broach A/M	209/12
Oomra D/J	177/8
Bengal D/J	154

SAMPLE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Aug.	122.60—2.80
Nov.	119.60—2.80
Feb.	119.30—2.20

ROOM RATES.
Bombay, August 19.

Bengal 150 DJ
Broach 178 JA
Broach 208 AM
Oomra 174 DJ

SPOT RATES.
Bombay, August 19.

Broach	187	184	180 175
P. America	197	194	190 185
Kadi V	189	186	182 177
Dhlera	188	185	181 176
Kala	190	187	183 178
Cutch	195	192	188 183
Surat	277	274	270 265
Raj Papla	264	261	257 252
Navsari	282	279	275 270

READY SALES.
Bombay, August 19.

102 Busan Halda 168
100 Do. Neemuch 162½
100 Do. Burwah 162
200 Do. Khirathia 170
100 Crystal Pandurna 165½
100 Do. Etola 181
100 Do. Pulgaon 163
200 Do. Wun 168
100 Do. Dabhoy 181
150 Gosho Kala 183
100 Do. Dhulia 166
200 Ralli Broach 186
100 Do. Dakor 187

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Broach	130|136
Oomra	
Bengal	140|148
Mathia	154|160
Khandesh	157|162
Akola Khamgaon	160|164
Nagpur Wardha	162|172
Barsi Kurduwadi	157|160
Jalna Aurangabad	157|162
Nagpur Vambori	154|160
Purna Parbani	158|163
Khandwa Sanavad	160|164
Indore Ujjain	162|170
Miraj Sangli	203|210
Coompta	200|215
Tirupur Cambodia	255|285

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, August 19.

Bales	In full pressed 1st Sept	2 Days since this. year
Khandesh	70	294,785
Central India	334	407,774
Barsi and Nagar	...	261,751
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	91,298
Berar	...	730,743
Central Provinces	66	406,227
Total Oomras	470	2,192,543
Dholera	...	198,546
N. W. Provinces	100	139,623
Rajputana	39	57,686
Sind-Punjab	109	152,741
Broach	...	285,377
Coompta & Dharwar	453	156,080
Westerns-Northerns	100	68,763
Cocoanada	...	103
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		43,799
Persian	...	704
American		...13,747
Egyptian and African		142,372
Comila, Burma & other sorts	...	858
Total	1,271	3,453,047

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bales	In full pressed 14th Aug.	1st Sept. to This year. yesterday
Europe	1,853	954,638
Japan & China	27,092	1,556,109
Coast Ports	280	24,443
Up-country by Rail	...	129,927
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan	...	30,208
Total	29,225	2,695,325

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The following business was done to-day on cash:—

E. D. Sassoon Ord.	0-5-6, 0-5 9
Nagpur Mill Pref.	457/8
Sholapur	1,450
Tapti Valley Railway	690
C. Provinces Rails	89
India Bank	84
Imperial Bank	1,242/8, 1,245
Union Bank	3-2-6
Central Bank	15/4
Andhra Valley Ordinary	327/8
Tata Power Ordinary	472/8
Tata Power Pref.	1,130
Tram Pref. X.D.	64
Katni First Pref.	105
Punjab Cement Ord.	9/8
Punjab Cement Pref.	9/14
New India Ince.	58-2
Scindia	3/1
Tata Steel Second Pref	59/8
Tata Oil	14/10
Bombay Telephone	45/8
Bombay Burma New	237/8
B. B. Petrol	3,2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Rude Bearish Jerk On Heavy Selling

DANGEROUS TO FOLLOW DECLINE AT PRESENT

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The rude Bearish Jerk experienced yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange influenced by heaving selling both speculation and hedge carried prices 63 to 56 points below previous closing.

The "Bear Clique" who is mainly responsible for the rapid decline is doing everything to depress prices. The attention of our readers was repeatedly drawn to this factor and we are glad that in spite of drought reports our warning proved of some help. It is not unusual in the speculation sphere to see such rapid declines which not only discourage any buying support but forces liquidation of long interest. It is also common experience that whenever the market is carried to one extremity, the movement of prices is also very rapid and we believe the present condition of cotton prices has reached a stage when declines should not be trusted and followed.

Although there is no change in any important character the bearish factors which encircled cotton trade, the speculation situation calls for an urgent readjustment. There is a large short interest and a portion of which must be covered, otherwise there will not be any buyer of cotton and it will be altogether impossible to cover speculative sales and the sellers shall have to be buyers. It was said in these columns that buyers shall have to be inveated and this has proved correct.

It is idle to expect the trade to buy hence me believe in the next few days. Bears will be biggest buyers of cotton. At the same time we do not see any reason for sustained improvement as still the whole crop is to be marketed. Thus the market has fully prepared for a natural reaction of a temporary duration. It is safe to cover short interest and await further developments.

The New York Cotton futures market was very weak on general selling influenced by disappointing attitude of spinners and favourable crop condition. Spot Cotton prices declined 60 points to 11 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures marked was weak and closed at a decline of 55 to 49 points. Spot cotton prices declined 56 points to 10.56c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 15 points and in the absence of any demand closed at a decline of 23 to 25 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 28 points to 6-52d. per lb. and sales amounted to 3000 Bales.

Empire Cotton future declined 20 to 22 points and Egyptians lost 34 points.

MODERATE PURCHASES ADVISABLE.

Trade despondency in a crop moving market has caused a precipitate decline. Private cables report rains in Western Belt but Government weather reports do not indicate any adequacy of rainfall to relieve the long persisting drought. States Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., in their report issued to-day Taking advantage of the World's trade outlook, "Bear" speculators have been manoeuvring on the plea that in a sentiment-ridden market the intrinsic value of a commodity has very little respect. It may be the prospect for the time being but it must be remembered that in 1916 had it not been due to a price under 12 Cents and farmers' carelessness to pick the entire top crop, the yield would have proved 20 Million Bls instead of 18 Million Bls. So far, only about one-fourt of the entire crop may have be picked, and with New Orleans Spot to-day at 10.56 Cents, the farmer receiving on his unginned cotton about 9 Cents per lb. is likely to adopt the same attitude as in 1926. Undoubtedly there is a large speculative Wall Street "short" interest in the market and should month-end private crop estimates show large reduction due to generally admitted damage by drought during this month, trade may be induced to accumulate. The steady improvement in Silver is likely to induce Japan and China to step forward as buyers. Under these circumstances, due to a decline of about 2-1/4 in price since the publication of Bureau Report, we consider moderate purchases are advisable on any further decline for quick profits.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11.45—.44
N. Y. October Lowest 11.02—.57
N. Y. December Highest 11.50 (opening.)
N. Y. December Lowest 11.14 (Lowest.)

Liverpool:—Cotton private reports rains Westernbelt.

Market affected unfavourably by sales of hedges against receipts are large owing to early maturity of the crop. Pointers for this weeks into sight are 225000 bales. Our opinion is that the demand is not sufficient to sustain the market.

New York:—Feeling is bearish. Small Demand. Weather more favourable.

Reuter:—Market was very weak on general selling influenced by disappointing attitude of Spinners and favourable crop conditions.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 18.

October	11.02	—.57
December	11.14	—.63
January	11.31	—.59
Middling Spot	11.00	—.60
October	10.77	—.57
December	10.95	—.56
January	11.06	—.56
March	11.25	—.58
May	11.40	—.58

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 18.

October	10.80	—.55
January	11.09	—.49
Middling Spot	10.56	—.56

NEW YORY COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 37,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool. Aug. 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.25
Scinde, Fine	3.50
Scinde, Superfine	3.70
Bengal, Good	3.00
Bengal, Fully Good	3.25
Bengal, Fine	3.50
Oomra, Good	3.20
Oomra, Fully Good	3.50
Oomra, Fine	3.80
Broach, Fully Good	4.00
Broach, Fine	4.25
Oomra, Superfine	4.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 18.

November	9.93—.34
December	10.02—.34
January	10.07—.34
March	10.24—.34
May	10.45—.45
July	10.60—.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 18.

	Opening	Closing
August		6.14—.23
September		6.02—.23
October	6.13	6.04—.23
November		6.04—.23
December		6.10—.24
January	6.25	6.15—.23
February		6.10—.24
March	6.34	6.24—.23
April		.627—.23
May	6.45	6.33—.23
June		6.35—.24
July		6.39—.24
August		6.42—.24
January 1932		6.55—.25
Spot		6.52—.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 18.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

BIG DECLINE EXPECTED IN LINSEED.

—:o:—

Wheat Purchases Advisable.

London, Aug. 18.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Oct. close at s. 7/1 5/8d.—1-7/8d
Dec. close at s. 7/2d.—2.
Mar. close at s. 7/2—2-1/4d.

Wheat Chicago Market.
Sept. per bushel dol. 87-1/8—2-3/8.
Dec. " " dol. 92—2-3/4.
Mar. " " dol. 96-5/8—2-5/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations.
Oct. 17.52—48
Nov. 17.30
Wheat Cable.

"Favourable weather coupled with weakness in cotton causing decline but Continental crop prospects continue poor. Favour purchases on breaks."

Linseed Cable.

"Market weak on favourable Argentine crop prospects and hedge selling. Demand for Argentine seeds quiet. Large Argentine shipments reported and Indian seed offers continue comparatively dearer. With prospects of North-American and Canadian crop about 8-1/2 lakh tons and Argentine between 18/20 lakh tons, reliable Continental Millers predicting about 13 cents in Dec/Jan. Favour sales on all advances."

WHEAT AND LINSEED.
Bombay, August 19.

Linseed September 10/14/6
Linseed May 1931 9/9/0
Wheat September 5/5/0
Wheat May 1931 5/9/9
Groundnuts 8/5/0
Cotton seed 3/3/0.
Rapeseed 9/14/0.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, August 19.

Castorseeds September Opening Rs. 43; Highest Rs. 43/2; Closing Rs. 42/13.

1/6 EXCHANGE LEADS TO RUIN OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

—:o:—

European Firm Attributes Present Unrest To It

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, a well-known European firm of Bombay, in the course of their weekly share market report, dated 16th inst., make some very unpalatable remarks to the authors of the disastrous 1/6 ratio; and say that "had exchange not been fixed at an uneconomic level with ruinous results to Indian industries the Congress movement would have died a natural death some time ago through want of public, and, in particular, business support."

After referring to the New Loan the report states:—

We go further and submit that had the exchange not been fixed at an uneconomic level with ruinous results to Indian industries, the Congress movement would have died a natural death some time ago through want of public and, in particular, business support.

No doubt one of the many reasons for the immediate issue of Treasury Bills on the closing of the new loan was the necessity of continuing to attract such balances in support of exchange. The more such balances are attracted to India the more serious will the position become when trade begins to revive and they are withdrawn from India for employment elsewhere.

Unfortunately for the business community, and fortunately for Government, in so far as exchange is concerned there are no immediate signs of any such trade revival, and Government should therefore be able to tide over the difficult period ahead by the constant issue of Treasury Bills. They will probably be found necessary even during the export season, in which case they will have to be issued on very attractive terms.

A PERIOD OF TIGHT MONEY.

India has in consequence a period of tight money ahead, and its trading community cannot expect to be assisted through the present difficult period of depression by cheap money rates as are the trading communities of other countries, and Indian investors cannot even look forward to a rise in Government Securities such as is being experienced throughout the rest of the world that counts. On the other hand we would not be surprised to see long dated Indian Rupee Loans quoting at a much lower level before next year's easy money period sets in. The effect of the money market on Government Securities is shown by the following figures:—

India 3 1/2 per cent Sterling 2nd Jany. £ 60. 15th Aug. £ 63|10.

India Rupee 3 1/2 per cent Paper 2nd Jany. Rs. 67|12 15th Aug. Rs. 63|4.

A considerable advance in duties on all imports whatsoever appears to us to be absolutely essential as, despite the small increases which have been made during recent years our scale of duties is still very much below the average of the leading countries. This in itself, however, will not be sufficient unless gold and silver, and particularly the former, are considered by Government to be a luxury, in fact an unnecessary luxury, and to be dutiable in proportion. Such a duty would lead to considerable opposition from many quarters, but this should be disregarded in the interest of India generally.

During the past three years the imports of gold into this country have been below the average but, even so, have amounted to no less a value than Rs. 19 crores per annum and, if the exchange position could be relieved to only this extent, Government should find no difficulty, with an increased import duty all round, in purchasing her sterling requirements without the necessity of contracting currency and keeping the money market tight to the detriment of trade and business generally.

It is amazing that the Indian Stores Department should continue to place orders abroad in cases where it is possible to obtain a similar article in this country. One would have thought, even if only to assist the exchange position, orders would be given to firms in India whenever possible. What appears to us to be a glaring example in this connection appeared in the last issue of the Indian Trade Journal, where particulars are given of contracts placed by the Government of Mysore for stationery with various local manufacturers, while at the same time it is notified that the Indian Stores Department purchased 200 tons of brown paper wrapping from an individual in London, the value of the contract being approximately £3,620—S. O. B. Gothenburg.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Khandesh	70 bales.
Central India	334 "
Central Provinces	66 "
N.-W. Provinces	100 "
Rajputana	39 "
Sind-Punjab	109 "
Compta-Dharwar	453 "
Westerns-Northerns	100 "
Cotton	1,271 "
Wheat	8,823 cwts.
Linseed	4,131 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	123 "
Gingellysceds	38 "
Poppyseeds	187 "
Groundnuts	4,425 "
Castorseeds	3,595 "
Rice	1,324 "
Myrabollams	309 "
Cottonseeds	663 "
Mowraseeds	69 "
Gram	919 "
Joowar	970 "
Barley	75 "
Bajree	20 "
Coal	1,092 tons.

GOLD AND SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	10	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	8	9
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	8	6
Silver, Ready	47	14	0
Silver, 1st Set.	47	12	0
Silver, 2nd "	47	9	0

INTENSIVE FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING

—:o:—

200 Desh Sevikas Active As Usual.

The foreign cloth picketing on an intensive form in the city from Dadar to Fort has been going on as usual from morning to evening, the volunteers working in two shifts.

On Tuesday, about 200 Desh Sevikas picketed the shops at Bhuleshwar, Thakordwar, Girgam, Prarthna Samaj, Jambli Moholla, Mangaldas market, Carnac Road Dhobi Talao and other localities in the city. A batch of Sevikas under a captain was assigned to each locality.

MALE PICKETS ALSO BUSY.

The shops in the other areas were picketed by male volunteers of the Congress.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64/2

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/6

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/14

4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 84

5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 94/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/8

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 100/5

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/1

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/2

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 104/13

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/4

FORWARD RATES.
1st September Settlement.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs 63-15-0

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-3-0

Tone of Market:—Steady, bears covering 3 1/2 per cent paper.

Tone of Silver:—Uncertain. Prices advanced on heavy China buying.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to-date 15-8-30, 1930-31 243000; 1929-30 184000.

Receipts Yesterday 15-8-30, 1930-31 37000; 1929-30 16000.

Exports to date 15-8-30, 1930-31 105000; 1929-30 111000.

Stock at Ports 15-8-30 1930-31, 1636000; 1929-30 545000.

Stock Interior Towns 15-8-30, 1930-31 542000; 1929-30 154000.

Stock Liverpool 15-8-30, 1930-31 799000; 1929-30 352000.

Visible Supply 15-8-30, 1930-31 3059000; 1929-30 1539000.

Quantity in Sight 15-8-30, 1930-31 210000; 1929-30 241000.

Quantity out of Sight 15-8-30, 1930-31 74000; 1929-30 406000.

Amusements.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during this WEEK
SURYA FILM COY. (Banglore).
Super Mythological Picture
"RADHE-SHYAM"
Featuring
The beautiful Miss LAXMI
and supported by
Miss KAMLA and Mr. BACHU.
This picture is specially produced for the week of "JANMASHTMI" Holiday as it presents the Life of the Lord of the Universe "SHREE KRISHNA."
Please DON'T FAIL TO SEE with family
Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.
COMING COMING
Impeial Film Co.'s Super Jewel Picture.
"THE BOMB."

United Players Stunt Picture
COMING ON
NEXT SATURDAY
BRAVE HEARTS
Featuring Miss GULZAR, and Mr. KADUR.
ATTRACTIVE AND HAIR RAISING PLOT.
Will be shown
AT
VISHNU CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road,
From 23rd Instant.

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
As Big as its IMMORTALS! (Cry!!!)
Took 2 Years to Make
Now Here
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
Greatest Human Drama Ever Screened

GLOBE CINEMA.
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
FRED THOMSON
IN
"SILVER COMES THRU"
NEXT SATURDAY
Pep—Speed—Thrills—Romance!
"THE CAVALIER"
featuring
RICHARD TALMADGE
BARBARA BEDFORD

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.
SURYODAYA FILM COMPANY.
Presents
"DEVOTEE"
Produced at "SHARDA STUDIO."
Featuring Miss SALOO—Mr. SHANKTHA and others.
Director by Mr. KAPOOR.
Photo by Mr. NAVAL BHATT.
It is the story of another Mirabai losing herself in the contemplation of the Prince of Love "Lord Krishna" and shedding around her an atmosphere of celestial Divinity, she conjures up to us a golden age even in this dark KALIYUGA.
Also Stage Dance By Miss Kamalakumari with Sweet Song and Pleasant Music
TIME AS USUAL—MODERATE RATES.
VISHNU CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUTION SALE of valuable immoveable properties at Lonavla, and Tungerli and the Fasandari right in the Anjirbaug property at Tardeo Road.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1411 of 1923 (Tribhowandas vs. Bai Ratanbai and Ors), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 20th inst. at 4-30 p.m (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

(A) All that vacant piece of land situate at Lonavla, admeasuring about 4 acres, and bounded on the East by the property of Dhana Moti, on the South by Poona Road, on the West by a compound of the portion of Survey No. 144 and on the North by a brook and beyond that land bearing S. No. 123.

(B) All that vacant piece of land situate at Tungerli, bearing S. No. 123, admeasuring about 39 acres 36 1/2 gunthas, and bounded on the East by land bearing S. No. 127 and 122, on the South by a brook and land bearing S. No. 144 and 125, on the West by the compound of St. Peter's Nursery School, the boundary of Survey No. 124 and a brook and on the North by a brook and the boundary of village Kupe.

(C) The Fasandari right in the Anjirbaug property, at Tardeo Road; admeasuring about 21738 sq. yards amount recoverable per month is about Rs. 158.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF "FORD" MOTOR-LORRY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of Municipal 'E' Ward Office at Sankli Street, Byculla.

1 "Ford" Motor Lorry No. Z2488, to carry 1 ton.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1930, at 2 p.m. S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, makai, gram, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, gunny bags, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

A Charkha in Rs. 1-6-0
GANDIVA RENTIO
MEANS 420 YARDS IN AN HOUR.

THIS Charkha was invented by Mr. ISHWARLAL VIMAWALA in 1921. It was tested in Satyagrahashram and highly recommended in "Navjivan", dated 5-4-1921.

It was again tested at Bardoli Ashram in June, 1930, and Mr. Laxmidas Purushottam who spun 300 yards of 18 counts in an hour has given a nice certificate.

ONE of this Charkha is sent to Mahatmaji in Yeravda Jail and he has been satisfied with it.

WHAT MORE IS NECESSARY?

PACKING charge for one and two Charkhas is the same 8 annas; for 3 and 4 Charkhas 10 annas; for 5 and 6 twelve annas. Commission on orders of six Charkhas or more at a time. Write with the name of your Railway Station to
THE GANDIVA PRESS, SURAT.

RAJAR GUARANTEED

RAPID RELIABLE ROLL FILMS.

These films take all the uncertainty out of Film Photography.

If you use a Rajar you know you are using the fastest film made, a film that has been hardened for tropical conditions, a film that is suitable for the yellow light of India, a film that will give a brilliant and detailed print even if you have erred slightly in over or under exposure. You will agree with the other Rajar users—"Rather a Rajar than all the rest."

ASK YOUR DEALER.

Sole Agents for India & Burma :—

Martin & Harris, Ltd.

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

B. C.

Use Deka Wires and Cables DK

(MADE IN GERMANY)

THERE ARE NONE BETTER

DEKA CABLES A. N. CLASS

Are Guaranteed Equal in all Respects to

C. M. A. 600 MEGOHM GRADE CABLES.

USED LARGELY BY:—

GOVERNMENT DEPTS.
RAILWAYS,
TRAMWAYS,
MILITARY SERVICES,
MUNICIPALITIES,
PUBLIC BODIES, ETC.,
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MOSCOW TO-DAY.

"Self Sacrifice In Industrial Service."

A correspondent to the "New Statesman" gives the following impression of a recent visit to Moscow:—

"Good morning, comrades, good morning.

"We are now at the beginning of another day—and see what a bedclothes. Ready? At the command 'One,' Le flat on the back raise the right leg, up! Describe a circle in the air at the command 'Two,' and at the command 'Tnree' slo-owly lower the leg to the prone position. Ready, one! Slo-owly. Two-o, keep the leg stiff! Three! Gently down. Now, the same movement with the left leg."

I was in Moscow a few weeks ago. and while I was dressing I switched on the wireless with which every room in the larger hotels is prov.ded. That is what I heard. I stopped dressing.

"Now, comrades, leap lightly out of bed. Stand before the mirror, hands on hips, bend slowly down, swiftly up. Now, knees be-end, up! Be-end, up! Be-end, up! Be-end, up! That's right.

"At the command 'One,' raise the arms to the line of the shoulders, head well back, chest thrust forward. At the command "Two," raise them in a line with the head; lower them to the shoulders, 'Tnree'; and at the command 'Four,' bring them sharply down to the sides.

"One; two-o, head and shoulders well back; tnree-e, four!

"That concludes our morning exercises. Now, comrades, we must shave, wash and dress. And, kiddies, remember those teeth! You must keep them well brushed, or you'll never be healthy. We are closing down now till eight-twenty, when we will give you the Breakfast News."

EDUCATION THROUGH RADIO.

I resumed my dressing, and at 8-20 turned the wireless on again and began my breakfast, listening to the foreign and local news. We were then sent off to work, and some thirty minutes later there followed a lecture on the steel industry. The general position was explained lucidly and in some detail. where necessary examples were taken from a particular foundry. The speaker, having emphasised the necessity of Russia's exports for her internal development, concluded: "So when you miss your eggs and butter, you have the satisfaction of knowing that they are being sold abroad to France, Germany or Great Britain, and are returning to our country in the form of nuts and bolts in some of these machines."

This led me to a comparison between Europe in 1917-18 and the U. S. S. R. to-day, a comparison which my other experiences confirmed. There now, as there was in England during the later years of the war, there is a national fervour expressing itself in similar ways but for a different purpose. The great war, we were told at that time, was a war to end war. Consequently, we gladly suffered ourselves to be rationed and submitted to other privations. In Russia the industrial development envisaged by the Five Years Plan will make further industrial development unnecessary. The millennium will as surely dawn on its completion as it dawned over Europe on the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles. The Russians are using the same self-sacrifice in the service of industry that we exercised for the mastery of Germany.

RATIONING.

The people are rationed even more stringently than we were during the war. I went into the Mostorg (Muir and Mirlees. the old Whiteleys of Moscow, now greatly enlarged), to buy some paper. The place was packed with people. but I managed to get near enough to ask one of the girl attendants for what I wanted.

"Where's your order?"

"Order?" I said. Order?"

"Yes, order—from the place where you work."

"I haven't got an order, and it would be rather difficult for me to get one."

"Why, don't you work?"

"I work in London, and even if I did get one you might not recognise it."

She called another assistant for consultation. She jerked a thumb over at me.

"Works in London,' she said.

"Works in London?" said the other.

"Yes. in London. At least, says he does"

"Well you'd better give him some."

So I got ten sheets of paper for eight kopeks (twopence).

Everything that is exportable is exported. I had chicken for dinner one night (No ingenuity can counterfeit chicken in horse or camel).

"But don't you export all your chicken?" I asked the waiter. He adjusted the napkin over his arm.

"That chicken you are eating," he said with pride. "is non-exportable."

Charity begins abroad. With difficulty I obtained two boxes of matches, and transferred them to British boxes. A Russian friend was talking to me about the superiority of Russian matches.

"Superior to these?" I asked, producing one of my boxes.

He examined them. "Much," he said.

"But these are. . . ."

"I know." he interrupted, "an inferior match for home consumption."

Before the Revolution, when you left your hotel, a horde of "Izvoschiks" would besiege you, offering to take you for fifty kopeks.

"Twenty," you'd say, and walk off.

They would follow you and finally. to avoid a scene and because they had come down to twenty-five ,you'd take one.

In Moscow to-day the droshki is as rare as the hansom in London. The few that have not disappeared are so dirty and unwholesome that there is no reason why they also shouldn't. If you hail one, the minimum price is seldom less than three roubles and no bargaining. Nevertheless, I took one the last time I was there, and when I was paying the "izvoschik" he pointed to the pipe I was smoking and said, "That's a nice pipe you've got. Barin; I suppose that would have cost three to five roubles before the Revolution."

"Yes, about five."

"I do like a pipe now and again; you know. I've tried to get one, but I can't. Now, look here, Barin. will you take fifteen roubles for it (thirty shillings) "

I didn't sell it. It was the only one I had.

Transport in general is still bad. Buses and trams are overcrowded, and though taxis, which are cleaner and for long journeys cheaper, have supplanted droshkis, there are still not nearly enough of them.

One day I was kept waiting for a business appointment, and amused myself meanwhile by reading the office "wall gazette." This is a large rectangular piece of cardboard on which members of the staff fix anything that pleases them. Side by side with complaints against the management of the office or individual members of the staff and suggestions for the increase of efficiency are posted inconsequent jokes and caricatures. A typewritten slip beneath a girl's photograph impressed me more than any other:

All hail Olga Stephanovna, who gave up her month's holiday to render her department more efficient! She has been awarded a bonus of 50 roubles by the Board. 60,000 roubles have been paid out in such bonuses by this department.

A "PIONERKA".

Later in the day, whilst I was talking with another friend, with whom I had an appointment, the door suddenly opened with no knock but a flourish, and a pretty little girl about seven years of age came in, wearing a short brown skill and clean white blouse. I detected a certain triumph in her eyes at having caused so effective an interruption; but without embarrassment or apology she said in a piping voice:

"Good morning, comrade."
"Good morning."
"Am I clean, comrade?"
"Yes, beautifully clean."
"Am I nicely dressed?"
"Yes, perfectly dressed."
"Do I please you?"
"You do indeed."
"Good morning, comrade."

And before my friend had time to return the compliment, the door was closed and she had gone.

"Well?" I asked.

"That's a 'pionerka'. And a 'pionerka' is like one of your Girl Guides. All the girls between the ages of seven and fifteen are 'pionerka'. They are encouraged to take care of themselves and their persons; and after their squad parada they go round getting the approval of their elders."

"But isn't she related to you?"

"No, but I know her father—he works here."

During the war and the Revolution and afterwards there grew up a large class of homeless children, who had been separated from their parents or were orphans. They used to go about the streets begging or stealing. But the Government, allocating them to three classes—those who were reclaimable, those who were capable of labour under control, and those who had so degenerated that only humanitarianism preserves them from the lethal chamber—has by restoring the first, employing the second and detaining the third, cleared the Moscow streets. Beggars, hawkers and other street nuisances are also disappearing very fast.

Whenever I come back from Russia I am asked by a number of people, "And what about the persecution of religion?" This question has become even more popular since a certain paper which prides itself on not making the popular conceptions of competitions and life insurance has discovered a subtler method of increasing its circulation.

Two friends of mine, who had never before visited Moscow, were with me on my last trip. I asked them what struck them most about the city. They said, firstly, that all the picture galleries and museums were as crowded as Burlington House during the Italian Exhibition, with people who were so badly dressed that they obviously could not appreciate or know anything about what they saw. Secondly, that Moscow had more churches than any other city they had ever seen.

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—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My former two letters so kindly published in your esteemed paper seem to have been gracefully received by some millowners here and I am glad to find their desirable effects since made in some quarters.

I have just read in yoor paper with much regret that the Raja Saheb of Parlakimedi has taken up an antagonestic attitude towards national movement in general and khaddar in particular, so much so that he has caused public notices being sent to washermen not to wash khaddar clothings of any of the citizens. Over and above this he has indirectly attempted to place restrictions in diverse forms over those wearing khaddar. All this seems to be an inspired work and betrays the total unfitness of such Indian Chiefs, who exhibit a slavish mentality out of their only desire to serve and please their foreign masters—I mean bureaucrats of the Political Department. Instead, they should rather please their own subjects by helping them to uplift their status socially, economically and politically and thereby try to serve the almighty God, who is the Master of all.

I now propose that our millowners should, as a counterblast, immediately stop using any British chemicals in their mills and ask their dhobis or bleaching contractors also to do likewise. There are now to be had in abundance all chemicals of Indian or non-British manufactures and, therefore, it should not be at all difficult to obtain these if only the millowners have the will to enforce this principle of boycotting British goods, whereby they would be not only saving something by way of lesser prices for the non-British articles, as often is the case, but they would be doing a real service to their own country in joining forces with the political leaders, who are now fighting a momentous battle of an unique character, which needs to be won at any cost and sacrifice for the salvation and unliftment of the entire Indian nation. I only hope all millowners will not be found wanting in their spirit of patriotism by rigidly and practically carrying out the slogan of "boycotting British goods".—Yours etc.

P. G.

Ahmedabad. August 5, 1930.

"THE ISLAM GYMKHANA."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read with considerable interest the letters regarding the state of affairs at the Islam Gymkhana appearing in your esteemed paper on July 28th and August 5th. Ordinarily people who dare not write over their own signatures are not worth answering. But as both 'A Muslim' and 'Another Muslim' are full of the principles of Islamic Brotherhood, it can hardly be imagined that they lack that most Islamic of all virtues, courage. We therefore assume that they have very cogent grounds for hiding their identity in a public controversy.

We want to make it clear, Sir, that we are now writing as old members of the Gymkhana and not as Secretaries, which office we happen to hold at present by the suffrage of the members.

We feel that the allegations made are baseless, and a result of confusion of thought. When a man goes to a club in the evening, it would be impossible to ask him to go and fraternise with people whom he does not know. Common courtesies, apart, how can you insist that the office-bearers or any one else, for that matter, will spend a portion of their hard earned leisure with men with whom they have no interests in common. If of course, 'A Muslim' feels that some one has been specially rude or harsh to him, it would certainly be our duty to do the best we can for him. 'Another Muslim' hints at western practices that have come into the Gymkhana. We respectfully agree. Perhaps he will help us in eradicating them.

It is a pity that none of these grievances were brought forward either at the meetings of the Committee or at the general meeting. However the principles of Brotherhood preached by our two brothers have deeply touched us, and we propose a very simple and Islamic remedy.

We invite 'A Muslim' and 'Another Muslim' to accept our cordial invitation to tea, on any day suitable to them, so that over a cup of that harmless and refreshing beverage we may together propound some practical plan of putting into practice the Islamic principles of Brotherhood which they have so nobly preached. We sincerely hope they will respond to our invitation.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. JASDANWALA,
A. A. FYZEE.

Islam Gymkhana,
Aug. 14.

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OUR MEN HAVE BECOME EFFEMINATE.

Who Can Sing The Praises Of Gandhiji?

MRS. TEHMINA JOSHI'S APPEAL TO PARSIS.

We give below a translation of the speech made by Mrs. Tehmina Joshi at the last great Parsi meeting in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall:

Our beloved and venerable Gandhiji, is not among us but some miles away. But his consort, Kasturba is with us to-day and has honoured us with her presence.

To say anything in praise of Mahatmaji is like trying to gild real gold. Therefore, on my own account I am unable to say anything but I will make an alteration in the third line of three lines. I want to quote from a sage of some earlier generation. However, as being relevant to this matter, I had first to ask Kasturba the name of Gandhiji's mother, and was told that the name of Gandhiji's mother was 'Putlibai.' Now listen to these three lines: "Foolme jodi kapaska, or fool kahaika?" There is no flower on earth like the cotton-flower because it is that which covers the nakedness of the world and makes the sepulchre for the dead. The second line runs: "Doodhma doodh maika or doodh kahaeka?" There is no milk on earth like mother's milk: it is the stay of life to every living being. The third line runs: "Pootma poot galka, or poot kahaeka?" The cow's offspring is the bullock—the backbone of agriculture. Now I would make a slight change and say "Pootma poot Putliba, or poot kahaeka?" Where in all the world is there a son like the son of Putli?

WHO CAN WRITE THE PRAISES OF GANDHIJI?

I remember the meaning if not the words of an Urdu song I had heard in childhood. It was this: "If the seven seas became ink, if the roots and branches of the trees of all the world became quills, if the leaves of the trees of all the world became paper, and if all the men of all the world took up this ink, these pens and this paper to write; still they could never write all the praises of God." And I would add that while it is true it is also true that, how would it be possible to write the praises of Gandhiji.

THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Now before I come to the subject of this meeting I should say that this must be the 7th or 8th meeting of the Parsi Rajkeeya Sabha. You may come here in your thousands and listen to speeches on politics and Swadeshi but if you do not act upon the message of these meetings then these meetings have been in vain. There is an illustration, "the Parable of the Sower" found in the New Testament of the Bible which becomes applicable here. The sower dropped his seeds on four different plots of soil and observed four different results. It is the same with an audience. Speeches react differently on different mentalities among the audience. Your minds should be like good tilled soil so that no matter how and what opponents argue to upset the ideas you may have what opponents argue to upset the ideas you may have gathered from these speeches, if you may be able to meet all their arguments to the last ditch. We need to make a deep and thorough study of politics so that thereafter, our minds do not lose their balance. I hope and believe that your minds will be fruitful soil and bear sweet fruit.

A few centuries ago, India led the world in industry and science, philosophy and culture. The Gita and Upanishads and the Yoga teachings of Pantanjli what should be the mental equipment of the children of such a land. Only those who know history and are versed in this culture can tell. Britishers and Germans, besides our own countrymen, have made this study and dedicated their lives to this study. But to-day this once great country of ours is buried in a thousand ills and lakhs of our countrymen have not enough to eat. It is an accepted truth that the helpless country must become dependent. Helplessness and dependence are synonyms. It is said that before British rule was established in India many other powers had brought invasions and great wealth had been drained and looted. This is True, but thereby only some wealth had been robbed. The earning power, the mental power of a people had not, however, been robbed, thereby, and ruined. There is but one weapon in our feeble hands to free ourselves from the shackles of our slavery and that is to encouraged Swadeshi and stop the drain of wealth into foreign lands. The real picture of the poverty of India is to be found in the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' by our Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji.

OUR MEN HAVE BECOME EFFEMINATE.

It pains me and shames me to have to admit that to-day under foreign rule our condition and our mentality is illustrated by the following example. A monkey is going with diamonds in his mouth and a cunning man throws a pear or orange in his way. The monkey runs after the pear or orange and drops the great treasure of diamonds from his mouth. The pear and the orange—these are our fripperies and frumperies of fashion, our foreign clothes, our motor-cars and innumerable imported articles of luxury on the purchase of which we have allowed our gold reserves to be drained out of this country. That is how under foreign rules our men have become effeminate. There is not a civilised country in the world to-day which delights in using foreign things. Only we have become so unfit our own things appear inferior and unattractive to us. Of two things of the same price, one foreign, the other 'deshi,' the purchaser will choose the foreign article. There are some who say exceedingly foolishly that before they buy deshi articles we must produce articles of a foreign standard of excellence. How can excellence be attained if there is no encouragement given to Swadeshi articles? When British, Germans and Americans go to foreign countries they ask first, for their own countries manufactures and produce to the extent of illustrated the slogan, "British made, good or bad."

WANTED NEW FACTORIES.

But if we constantly urge our countrymen to buy only Swadeshi goods, it is our duty to start small factories to make advances new Swadeshi articles. Even in this respect, being dependent on a foreign power we have not only no encouragement but positive handicaps from Government. Self-governing countries constantly stimulate national enterprise in industry by putting it on an extensive scale with the help of subsidies whereby hundreds of thousands get the means of employment and livelihood. We must, however, do our best to help ourselves despite of lack of help from Government. The brightest boys of each community of our country should be encouraged to go in large numbers each year to England, Germany and America, to study in factories and workshops so that they might see how the West works and strives and may return with skilled knowledge and sharpened intellects.

Mistaken Identity.

Mr. G. A. Acharya, a paper merchant, writes:

There appears to be some misapprehension in public mind in regard to the circumstances in which proceedings that were evidently initiated against me along with Messrs. Hakim, Dr. Jani & Dalal of the Navjavan Bharat Sabha were later on dropped.

The facts are that I read in the papers that there was a warrant against me also. I went to the Presidency Magistrates court along with Dr. Jani to surrender myself. In the presence of Mr. Hakim and Dalal I was asked my name, when I gave my name I was told that the warrant was against one M. A. Acharya and not against G. A. Acharya. Thus, the question of withdrawing proceedings did not at all arise, since it turned out that no proceedings had been initiated against me at all.

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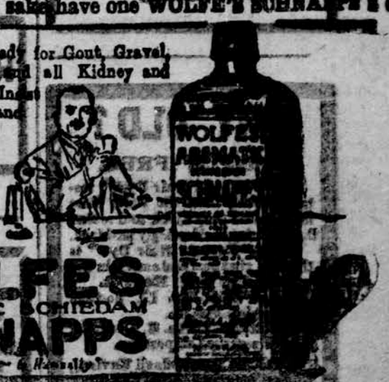
Insure Exclusively with INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
and HELP the Attainment of
ECONOMIC SWARAJ.
EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established in India 17 years ago.
Managed entirely by Indians for the Benefit of Indians.
Lowest Premium. Highest Returns.
UNIQUE TERMS TO AGENTS.
HEAD OFFICE:
55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy Holders.

For your Health's sake have one "WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS" a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.



WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug		
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,500
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	17,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,588
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	17,518
1931		
January		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,550
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	17,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,542
11th	Razmak	10,857
18th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	17,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.
(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£66	£50
Return	93	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£68	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£53
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931
The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
4th Nov.	DUMANA	9,497
11th Dec. 1931.	DOMALA	8,432
26th Mar.	DUMANA	8,427
16th Apl.	DOMALA	8,423

SHIPPING

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£36
Return	£112	£109	£93

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Aug.		
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Aug.		
20th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd	Varela	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
27th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136—487, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
uwa Maru	11000	...	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru	5059	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	@23Sept
*Penang Maru	6214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	...	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	....	4 Nov

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept.
Katori Maru	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 and 23733
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 90,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothe

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Shankarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
L. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Nath Dewan, Baroda.
Dr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Abambic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Motatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. YABUKI,
Manager.

GRATIS and POST FREE "How To Enjoy Life"

Written in Plain English. It tells how to enjoy all the pleasures of our life, how to increase Physical Power, Brain Power, Memory, Energy, Courage, Success, Personality, Magnetism, Love, Marriage, etc. Send a P.C. (Dept. B.C.) to
L. N. WELLS & Co.,
4, Imperial Street, Dharamtola.
CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVAL.
—:o:—
Aug. 19.
Alavi, Keir, Jeddah.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 20.
Sikh, MacLean, Rangoon.
Gandara, McIntyre, Rangoon.
Tennessee, Gunderson, Rangoon.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.
City of Benares, Wypes, Karachi.
LOADING.
Aug. 19.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.
S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 171 passengers.
S S Sikh:—The T M Coy's steamer Sikh, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangon, with a general cargo.
S S Gundara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gandara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cago and passengers.
S S City of Benares:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Benares, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S S Tennessee:—The G T Coy's steamer Tennessee, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
TUESDAY, 19th August, 1930.
2 Macedonia London 23-8 M M and Co.
3 Braunfels Karachi 20-8 L Edwards Ltd.
4 City of Benares, 4,477, Karachi, 20-8, K Nixon and Co.
5 Aquilela, 4,086, Genoa, 25|8, L T and Co.
6 Tennessee, 3,492, Calcutta 19 8, Grahams T and Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 27-8, M M and Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Sikh Rangoon, 20-8, T Morrison & Co.
2 Garada, 3,218, NF, NF, M M and Co.
3 Barpeta, 1,877 P. Gulf 20-8, M M & Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Busrah, 22-8, M M and Co.
9 Mirzapore, 4,135, Japan, 28-8, M M and Co.
10|11 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 21-8, O S Kaisha.
14 Tanaki, 530, Karachi, 20-8, The Malabar Steamship Co.
15 Indira, 278, Karachi, 19-8, The New Bombay Steamship Co. Ltd.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
11 Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 23-8, L Naranji and Co.
A Gogra, Calcutta, NF M M & Co.
C|R Gandara, Rangoon, 19-8, M M & Co.
B Nurmahal, 3,380, Calcutta, 20-8, T Morrison and Co.
L|M Dalgoma, 3,571 22-8, M M and Co.
P Unicol, Marmagoa, 20-8, I. Edwards Ltd.
Q Maur, Bangkok, 20-8, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 22-8-30. P and O S N Co.
Malwa, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarandia 28-8 G. T. E.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 20-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG
Lichtenfels 25-8 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Aquilela 17-8-30, M Italiana.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Streefkerk 8-8 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM HULL.
Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Batavia, 14-8-30. F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE
Boats of ss Castalia
(American Cotton) 11-8-30.
Kalavati 11-8-30.
Capodimonte 12-8-30.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rangoon Maru, 17-8-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 24-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru. 8-9-30. O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29-8-30, P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 11-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 12-9-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Khandalla, 30-8-30, M M and Co.
Karapraa, 13-19-30, M M and Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Macedonia 23-8-30 P and O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquilela, 25-8-30, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels, 20-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
FOR NEW YORK.
Unicol, 20-8-30, L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN
Karagola, 27-8-30, M M and Co.
Ellora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of Benares, 20-8-30, K N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF
Varela, 22-8-30, M M and Co.
Barjora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE
Borneo Maru, 20-8-30, O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore, NF, P and O S N Co.
Rangoon Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA
Dalgoma, 21-8-30, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Jalaveera, NF, S S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur, 20-8-30, F F Campbell.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.
PASSENGERS BOOKED.
FOR LONDON.
Macedonia, 5,667, Morttor, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Braunfels 4,350 Voigt L Edward.
FOR GENOA.
Aquilela, 4,085, Zoppo, M Italiana
FOR NEW YORK.
Unicol, 3,703, Milde, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Borneo Maru, 4,261, Use, O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 3,637 Itani, N F Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 4,134, Oxford, P and O S N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varela 1,932 Ramsay M M & Co.
Vama 2043 Fitzherbert M M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Barjora, 1,908, Toreson, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Sikh 5,233 MacLean T M Co.
Jalaveer, 3,084, Beatson, S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 3,147, Oliver, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadie, M M and Co.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.

EXPORTS.
—:o:—
Aug. 19.
S S Macedonia for London:—2 bales animal skin, S Joomabhoy; 5 bales animal skin, M Nissim; 40 bales animal skin, H Oosman and Co; 5 bales animal skin, K B H Karimbux and Sons; 22 bales animal skin, F M Hassam; 37 bales animal skin, A Abdulla and Co; 22 cwts cattle fish bones, N P Master and Co; 46 cwts Isinglass, K M Shroff; 3 cases brassware, M M and Co; 16 cases bristles, B Lawrie and Co.
For Marseilles:—22 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.
For Istambul:—60 cwts Henna Leaves, M M and Co.
For Alexandretta:—63 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.
For Jaffa:—19 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.
For Port Said:—154 bales cotton twist, A H Diab; 92 bales cotton yarn, A U Ejil.
S S Braunfels for Antwerp:—190 cwts mustard seed, J B Engineer and Co; 201 cwts gum karaya, S Khatsey.
For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, C and Thackerseey Ltd.
For Hamburg:—2,000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, J Parmanand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Anglo Siam Corporation.
S S Aquilcia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co; 440 bales cotton raw, K Denchand and Co; 225 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Naples:—300 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.
S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—105 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Borneo Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—450 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.
For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
Aug. 19.
S S Ellora, Agents M M and Co, from Durban:—762 tons coal, 10 pkgs old printing type.
From Mozambique:—179 bags mingo beans, 89 bags jago beans, 50 bags sun gin, 150 bags nopupa seeds.
From Zanzibar:—25 cases milk, 103 bags moong, 275 bags cloves, 13 crts empty carboys.
From Kilindini:—3,349 bags cotton.
S S Comorin, Agents M M and Co, from London:—1,851 bars silver, 80 cases E P ware, 10 cases cigarettes.
From Gibraltar:—14 cases wine.
From New York:—360 bars silver
S S Jalajyoti, Agents S S N Co, from Calcutta:—134 bags H cloth, 170 bags gunnies, 324 kegs paint, 204 kegs Disinfectant fluid, 10 bales cotton, 15 cases provision, 85 cases medicine.
From Tuticorin:—22 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales senna leaves.
From Alleppey:—205 bags dry ginger, 50 bags catcholam.
From Cochin:—48 bags ginger, 66 bags pepper, 41 drums cocoanut oil.
From Calicut:—342 Jottas coir ropes, 198 Jottas coir yarn, 29 Jottas coir fibres, 372 Jottas cotton, 100 bags cocoanuts.
From Badagara:—130 bags cocoanuts, 49 bags copra.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 19
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Sep. Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Aug/Sept.
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8. August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 949
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 91 3/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 111.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.87 3/32 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 9/16 19th inst. ?
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 18th inst.
London—Paris 123.85 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.845 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.04 18th inst.
London/Italy 93.00 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 4-5-0 pound 16th inst.; 4-5-0 pound 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 1/4 16th inst.; 16 13/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 1/4 16th inst. 16 13/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 16th inst.; 36 1/2 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent. 16th inst. 2 7/32, per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 21-/32 per cent. 16th inst; 2 19/32 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, August 19.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 442 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90 per ton.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1930.

VILE-PARLE SATYAGRAHIS ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Charged With Distributing Working Committees' Resolution.

"EVERY MAN IS BOUND TO BE PATRIOTIC"

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug 18.

The hearing of the Sessions Case in which Sjt. Raghunath Ponkshe of the Ville-Parle Satyagraha Camp stood charged under Section 131 I.P.C. for having distributed leaflets entitled "Call to the Police" to the Military Officers in the Cantonment at Santacruz and accused Nos. 2 and 3 (Pralhad and Manik) for having conspired with and abetted the commission of the offence was resumed to-day at 11-30 a.m. before Mr. B. N. Sanjana the Sessions Judge of Thana.

The prosecution case was closed on Friday last and the arguments of the pleaders were to be heard to-day. The discussion on either side centred round the interpretation of the contents of the leaflets. The leaflet is a reproduction of the resolution of the Working Committee passed at its Allahabad Meeting. The leaflet appeals to Indians serving in the Police and Military Departments to strive for freedom like their other brothers. The leaflet further request the soldiers and the policemen not to make cruel assaults on unarmed and unresisting people and if they did so they would be liable for prosecution even if they were ordered to do so by their superiors.

GOVERNMENT PLEADER'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. A. V. Chitre the public prosecutor of Thana arguing the case on behalf of the Crown said that the jury should take into consideration the source from which the leaflet came viz Ville Parle Camp which is engaged in civil disobedience activities. When the Congress leaders found that their movement was failing on account of the stringent measures taken by the Government with the help of Police and Military, they thought of winning over their Indian Brethren in the Police and Military Departments and hence Working Committee passed a resolution which is reproduced in the present leaflet. The leaflet cannot be taken into consideration as an isloated fact, but it must be considered in the light of the present situation in the country. Even if it is construed that the leaflet gives nothing but a piece of advice to Indians serving in the Police or the Military, it amounts to seduction as defined in Sec. 131 I. P. C. To ask Indian soldiers to strive for freedom comes within Sec. 131. because the soldiers have to take special oath of allegiance and they cannot take part in the political movement.

FREEDOM IS DEAR.

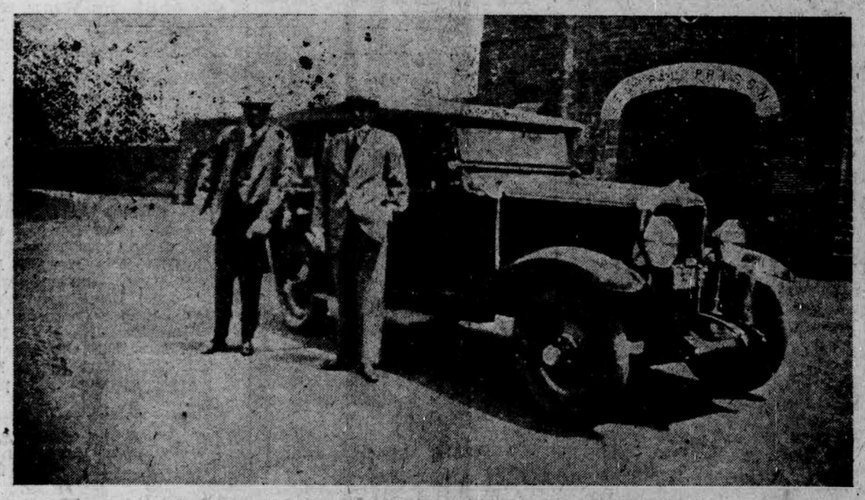
Mr. B. R. Damle pleader for accused No. 1 contended that the word seduction has a far wider meaning than word advice. To seduce means to draw aside from duty by promises flattery or bribes. The leaflet contained nothing more than advice or warning. Freedom of country is a matter nearest and dearest to the heart of every person whatever may be his situation Every man is bound to be patriot and hence the call is made to the Police and Military who might in their own way without straying away from their path of duty contribute to the cause of Swatantrata which means litterally self-management.

NO CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Bhadkamkar who appeared for accused Nos. 2 and 3 said that the prosecution have entirely failed to prove the conspiracy for the purpose of distributing the leaflets to the Military Officers.

Mr. Sanjana then gave his charge to the Jury who retired and after half an hour brought verdict of not guilty by a majority of four to one. The judge accepted the verdict and acquitted the accused.

The accused were subsequently garlanded by Mr. Wajpaie the Secretary of the Sasti Taluka Congress Committee.



Peace emissaries in Poona: A snap of Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar before the Yeravda Prison.

COPIES OF "GADAR" CONFISCATED

—:o:—

CYCLOSTYLE MACHINE ALSO SEIZED.

The Bombay C. I. D. carried out two raids and seized several hundred copies of the "Gadar" (Revolution), an Urdu cyclostyle daily news sheet, and seized a cyclostyle machine from the room of a house at Mahim on Tuesday morning.

Armed with a warrant under the Unauthorised News Sheets Ordinance against the Congress Muslim Party for Ghadar Patrika, Sub-Inspector Kamat raided and searched the office of the Congress Camp at Dongri seized 430 copies of the 'Dhadar". The search lasted for more than half an hour in the course of which several copies of the Congress Bulletin were also confiscated.

Simultaneously the room at Mahim was raided by Sub-Inspector Chowdhary, and a cyclostyle machine was recovered.

MR. HARKARE PROSECUTES HIMSELF!

—:o:—

For Instituting "Malicious And False Prosecutions"

A novel application made by Mr. G. K. Harkare before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday was summarily rejected by the court.

In this application Mr. Harkare, the "complainant" wanted Mr. Harkare, the "accused" to be prosecuted by the Magistrate under Section 211 I.P.C. if all or any of the prosecutions instituted by him since October 1929 were false, malicious and not justified by law.

The application begins thus:—"G. K. Harkare, Brahmin, iconoclast of His Majesty's enemies perisonating as his servant..... complainant" versus 'self (G. K. Harkare) as above described.... accused."

The application described at length his efforts in prosecuting Judicial Officers including High Court Judge, Presidency Magistrates Sub-judges and Commissioners of Police.

When the case was called out Mr. Harkare stepped into the witness box and asked the court smilingly "What is the result of my application".

Magistrate: "It is dismissed".

Mr. Harkare was heard to remark "The dismissal of my application means my victory", and then left the Court.

DHOLERA SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Congress Week.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)
RANPUR, Aug. 18.

The Week was over yesterday. A procession about a mile long with thousands of ladies or more was taken out in the noon. At night there were dialogue and recitations which were attended by thousands of people from even neighbouring villages.

ARRESTS.

Three volunteers are arrested from Dholera Chhavni day before yesterday. The campaign of arrest is so much out of all proportion to the ability of the Magistrate to cope with the resulting cases that are at present more than 50 under-trial accused in spite of the fact that the Mr Isani the Magistrate works at a high pressure.

PENDING CASES.

The case against Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary and Hargovind Pandya of "Saurashtra" comes up for hearing on the 23rd instant. Parishad case against 28 comes up on 20th. while that of Sjt. Manharlal Baxi is adjourned to 22nd.

LATHIS AND THEIR USES.

Lathis can be used for humanitarean work was demonstrated by the local volunteers in a way which gladly astonished the local populace. The night before there was a fire in Antyajvas and soon the rearing flames leapt out of the cottage in the heart of a thickly populated street. As soon as the flames were seen, volunteers and local youths rushed out each with his lathi jumped up on the burning roof and on surrounding roofs. By a free use of lathis the burning roof was struck down while all the property within was salvaged by helping hands. Soon what was a conflagration became but the smouldering debris while all the surrounding houses were intact.

"SUBHASH BOSE" ARRESTED.

Just while writing this, Sjt. Shambhulal Pandit, who played the part of 'Subhash Bose' in one of the yesterdays dialogues, is arrested. He is a young man, the leader of the local students, and is a keen worker among young boys.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA

—:o:—

Planting Community's Viewpoint

BANGALORE, Aug. 18.

Opening to-day the 37th session of the South Indian Planters' Conference at the Mayo Hall before a large gatherig including His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, Sir Charles Todhunter, Lt.-Col. Burke, Chief Commissioner, Coorg, Sir Mirza Ismail and Mr. A. N. L. Carter, Political Agent Madras States, His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore congratulated the planters on their evolving a Federation among themselves whose successful working during the last 37 years might well serve as a model for India's statesmen and politicians who were now "vexing their heads over the great question of future constitution for the Commonwealth of India."

The Chairman, Mr. W. A. Milners, referring to the political situation said that the Statutory Commission's recommendation for full privincial autonomy provided a sound basis for discussions at the Round Table Conference. He added that whatever be the future Government the South India Planting community would cordially co-operate with all the other sections and make the working of the new constitution in Madras a success.

Mr. F. E. James, representative of Planters in the Madras Legislative Council said that the personality of Lord Irwin would stand out above every other when all the prevailing smoke had cleared away and things were seen in their proper perspective. He welcomed Dominion Status as India's creed. He suggested definite safeguards for all minorities in the new constitution.—A. P.

EUROPEANS FAVOURABLE TO INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

In his addres at the United Planters' Association, which is now in sessions, Mr. F. E. James said that Europeans in India to-day were far more favourable to Indian aspirations than in the past and they earnestly supported the efforts of the Viceroy to lead India a ctage further in self-government. It was observed that Europeans of all shades of opinion were united in their opinion on the necessity for their protection against discrimination in matters of taxation and legislation. British subjects in India should not be treated as foreigners. It is suggested there should be the insrtion of a clause conferring the status of Indian citizenship on British subjects in India.—Free Press.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

—:o:—

Undertrial Prisoner Confined To Solitary Cell.

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

Mr. Dharamdas Suri, an old Congress worker who was arrested day before yesterday under Section 108, I. P. C., in the course of the petition to the Magistrate made serious allegations saying that within 15 minutes of his arrest he was confined to a solitary cell. He was given a dirty and torn blanket which contained insects. He could not therefore sleep the whole night. He was not allowed Law books for consultation and for preparing his brief. He had severe headache. The petitioner was handcuffed with other undertrial prisoners when he was taken to the Court. He also prayed to be released on bail.—Free Press

Appeal Dismissed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court, to-day, dismissed the appeal of Sushil Kumar Das Gupta and Dharani Kanta Biswas who have been sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment each by the Special Tribunal in connection with what is known as the Matore Mailvan Robbery case, but acquitted Rakhal Chandra Das who had been awarded seven years on the ground of insufficient evidence:—A. P.

POPULAR CONGRESSMAN CONVICTED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR MAHAL, Aug. 18.

Sjt. Tijare a Congress worker was arrested at his place under a warrant, under Section 117 I.P.C. in connection with a speech delivered at Sausar. News of his arrest spread immediately and a crowd of 1000 gathered on the spot. Sjt. Tijare delivered a short speech urging the audience to continue the fight for national freedom after which he was garlanded and ushered to a car. He has been removed to Sausar near Sawner. 16 volunteers were arrested for picketing liquor shops here.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST CONGRESSMEN.

—:o:—

Under Sec. 17 Of Cr. L.A.A.

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

Alternate charges under Section 17-A and 17-B of the Criminal Law Amendment Act were framed against Messrs. Purusottamlal Sondhi, the sixth "Dictator", Dunichand, Multamram as well as against Mr. Jagannath, Secretary of the Servants of People Society under Section 17-B, by the Additional District Magistrate in the Borstal Jail. Orders have been reserved till the 21st inst.

The hearing commenced in Women's Jail before the First Class Magistrate against Mrs. Zutshi, the 8th "Dictator," who was arrested under Section 108 I.P.C. The accused was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 3,000. On her refusal to furnish security, she was remanded to custody. The hearing is adjourned to the 23rd inst.—Free Press.

Kandivli Catholic Youths Imbued With National Spirit

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, Aug. 18.

The spirit of the national movement is slowly and steadily catching. Yesterday a batch of East Indian Catholic youths paraded the streets of Kandivli singing to the accompaniment of a violin, snatches of songs from the Prabhat Feris and shouting slogans of "Boycott British Goods", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai", etc.

At the Kandivli station, a Hindu gentleman clad in Khaddar hearing the youths alighted and taught them further verses of the song on the Charkha.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR INDIAN CATHOLICS

—:o:—

Resolution Carried In Mangalore Conference

(From a Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, Aug. 19.

The 3rd day's session of the All-India Catholic Conference, Mangalore, commenced on Sunday morning in the Catholic Club Hall with Dr. Fernandes in chair, as Mr. Pannirselvam, the president, was the mover of the resolution on "representations through separate electorates".

The amendment brought forward by Mr. Rego of Bombay was ruled out of order.

The amendment was that "This conference is gratified at and welcomed the recommendation of the Simon Commission as to joint electorate for Indian Christians with reservation of seats for them wherever practicable, and with right to stand for seats in the general electorate, urging that the number of seats so reserved be increased".

After a heated debate in which several took part Mr. Saldhana made a fervent appeal to the Conference to consider the problem in a broad and nationalistic outlook and throw out the main resolution which asked for "Separate Electorates" for a cultured and advanced community like the Indian Christians. The resolution when put to vote was carried, 40 voting for & 4 against.

Thefts And Dacoities In Dohad

—:o:—

(Through The Congress Committee.)
DOHAD, Aug. 14.

It has been a matter of daily occurence since a month that thefts and even dacoities are committed at Dohad. During the month, 13 cases of theft and dacoities have occurred. A cloth-shop was broken open by the thieves even before midnight and goods worth about Rs. 1,500 are reported to have been stolen. Godowns of grain also are tampered with. A volunteer corps of about 150 citizens regularly patrols the streets at night but of late the volunteers are helpless without any arms and police help, to give a strong resistance to the robbers. Police force, it seems, is inadequate to cope with the situation. About 200 dacoits fully armed with lathis, bows, arrows and dharias had to be brought to bay by volunteers, with the result that five of them have been wounded. A policeman also received injuries on his thigh. The citizens of Dohad feeling uneasy and unsafe held a public meeting and appointed a small Committee to organise the volunteer corps and to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the panicky situation of Dohad.

The picketing at the liquor shops and arrests of volunteers are going on apace. Sixty-six (66) have been so far sent to jail. The meeting of the General Board of Municipality was postponed owing to the incarceration of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Malaviyaji.

The Kaira District has sent a contingent of ten volunteers in honour of Sjt. Thakkar Bapa. The Panchmahal District as a whole has decided to send such contingents for picketing at Dohad.

Mr. Vanikar, the life member of Bhil Seva Mandal, was warmly received after the release from Sabarmati Jail.

Rugby.—The Admiralty announces that the First Lord of Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, accompanied by Naval Secretary and Rear-Admiral George Chetwode, will leave England next Thursday (August 21st) to pay visit to Malta, headquarters of the Mediterranean Command. The Mediterranean Fleet will be present during the First Lord's visit.

"DEVOTEE"

—:o:—

Mr. F. Jivanji's Religious Picture.

This super-production of Mr. Fidally Jivanjee, for the Suryodaya Film Co. has been released at the Vishnoo Cinema.

The story centres round "Chinta", a young woman devotee who dedicates herself to the service of God and the needy.

Kerala, the tyrant King of Chintpore, robs all the wealth of a temple built on Government land and flogs the priest.

Ajit, a young "Robin Hood" of Chintpore, decides to follow Kerala and avenge himself. On his way he marries Nischala, a beautiful young girl. When he enters the temple of Shri Krishna he beholds Chinta and is at once fascinated by her charming personality. He feels unsufferable pangs for her and sends for her, and prays for her blessings.

Later on, Ajit is surrounded by enemies whom he conquers easily and is crowned a king. Hardly is the ceremony over when he is touched by a leper, and this gets infected. In a mood of despair, he goes to the temple to commit suicide, when Chinta suddenly arrives there and with her magic touch cures him. She then leaves him alone, and goes to the wide world to serve the cause of the "oppressed and the poor".

Rugby.—The War Office announce that Major-General Oldfield has been appointed General Officer Commanding, Malaya, with effect from February, 1931, in succession to Major-General Pritchard.—B. O. W.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF RICE FROM INDIA.

—:o:—

A Heavy Fall.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The "Morning Post", in an article, shows that while pre-War British imports of rice came almost entirely from British India, less than one-third of Great Britain's requirements now come from there, and British rice-milling industy has almost ceased to last, while Germany and Holland are the largest importers of Burma rough ice. Much of this rice after being milled is exported from Hamburg and Rotterdam. The paper concluding suggests a substantial import duty on foreign finished rice.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK AT NAGPUR LAW CLASS.

—:o:—

Lady Volunteers Picket University Gates.

NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

The Law class deadlock continues. There was a cordon of lady volunteers at all the gates of the University Buildings this morning. Neither Professors nor students broke the cordon. Students and a number of spectators are standing on the road opposite the buildings watching developments.

Sjt. Tijare, a member of the Nagpur Municipality and a Congress worker, has been arrested under Section 117, I. P. C., and 26-D, Forest Act, under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Chindwara.—A. P.

40 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

Hislop College Closed.

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

As a result of picketing by lady volunteers this morning, the Hislop College is closed until further notice. 40 volunteers have so far been arrested on the charge of picketing. The volunteers are being replaced as soon as they are arrested. A motor bus with Mr. Parmeshwar Dayal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is patrolling the liquor shops and as soon as new volunteers take up the arrested volunteers' places they are also taken into custody.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHIS GIVEN 25 STRIPES EACH!

—:o:—

After Arrests And Trial On The Spot.

AMROATI, Aug. 18.

The Amraoti district Satyagrahis were caned at Sawalapur in Ellichpur Taluka. The Satyagrahis were arrested and tried on the spot. They were given 25 stripes each. The punishment was executed.

Nanaji Khandas, a good worker of Chandur Railway is arrested today under section 177 I. P. C.—Free Press.

BENGAL COUNCIL REJECTS SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

Heavy Fall In Revenue In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day adopted a resolution of Mr. J. N. Gupta, retired Bengal civilian, recommending that the proper authorities be informed that "in the opinion of this house the recommendations of the Simon Commission fall far short of Indian statesmanship to help India to attain complete political self-determination within a reasonable period of time, and will have to be largely modified before they can be expected to satisfy legitimate Indian aspirations."

During the debate Mr. Marr, Leader of the House made it clear that Government members would neither participate in the discussion nor vote in it. He would, however, communicate the decision of the House to the Government of India.

FALL IN REVENUE.

The Finance Member stated in reply to a question that during the quarter ending June 1930 the provincial revenue had been affected to the extet of 23 lakhs and 44.000 rupees. The fall was due partly to the present political situation and partly to the world trade depression.

DACCA RIOTS CASUALTIES.

Answering Rai Keshab Chandra Banarji Bahadur, the Home Member Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, said that six Hindus and eight Mahomedans are believed to have been killed and fortytwo Hindus and 25 Mahomedans wounded during the Dacca riots. —A. P.

BOAT CAPSIZES.

—:o:—

32 Persons Missing : 22 Rescued.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

A country boat carrying about 55 workers of the Albion Orient and Lothian Jute Mills was crossing the river Hooghly when it suddenly became stormy and the force of tide was so great that the boat turned turtle. It is stated that 22 men who were clinging to the overturned boat rescued by a launch sent out from one of the mills and the remaining 32 are missing.—A. P.

TAMBE'S HEALTH HOME NEAR CONGRESS HOUSE.

—:o:—

A branch of Tambe's Health Home ("Arogya Mandir) was opened opposite the Congress House on Tuesday morning by Mr. Meherally.

In performing the ceremony, Mr. Meherally paid a tribute to Mr. Tambe's enterprise and initiative in starting sanitary restaurants where Indian food of a hygienic quality was provided to the public at moderate rates. Such institutions were great necessity for the health of the people, and should be multiplied in every part of the city. Mr. Meherally said that Mr. Tambe had successfully worked his way against poverty and other discouraging circumstances.

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